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VOL. VIII NO. 44 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
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SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date About.	Steamer.	Tons.	
23rd Feb.	Angora	4298	
8th Mar.	Australia	6935	
12th "	Khyber	8926	
26th "	Bremen	11540	Extra

† Convoying Troops

*The Morea will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where passengers and baggage for London will be transferred direct to the Mantua which will await her arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers	Tons.	
18th March	Dilwara	5,278	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	
23rd Feb	Chakla	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
27th "	Barjora	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
19th "	Lhasa	Karac i Direct.
26th "	Karagola	East South Africa via Porebunder

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arrang ed with

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yoshoi Maru	M. Kitamura	3953	19 h Feb	26th Feb.
Nagano Maru	M. Tomita	8819	15 h Feb	26th Feb
Kimi Maru		8193	1st Feb.	3rd Mar.
*Yetsofu Maru	Y. Arakida	4181	28th Feb.	3rd Mar.
Toshin Maru	C Hidesima	4021	24th Feb.	28th Mar.

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:—
MANAGER,
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Elec Buildings,
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Fleet—107 Vessel Gross Tonnage 465,00
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Bushu Maru	K Ueda	18th Feb	23rd Feb.	Japan
Yuki Maru	T Yasuda	25th Feb	25 h Feb.	Japan
Siam Maru	D Iwaki	24th Feb	10th Mar.	Japan
Ishe Maru	S. Arai	18th "	10th Mar.	Japan
Shingo Maru.		12th Mar	23 d	Japan

For Freight apply to:—
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Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 61,995,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000
Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Funds exceed 80,00,00
Surplus about 1,00,00
Claims paid about 25,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ascertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.
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Poona City.

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Above Home Rule League.
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Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

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Claims paid exceeds ... Rs. 35,00,000
Annual income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
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Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Re. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
E. A. ROBERTSON,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	2,00,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	81,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	81,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,753 0 0
Reserve Funds	12,29,522 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Wazirabad City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH:—Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE, Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
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Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 3,93,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 63,50,000
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Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Hingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Niihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Over 200,000 Dollars to produce.

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The Red Letter Day in the History of the Bombay Cinematography.

Messs. K. D. and Brothers will present

Theda Bara

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"Cleopatra"

First Week—5,000 feet.

It is a riot of colour, Expenditure and barbaric splendour.

Ancient and glorious Rome, with all its pomp and ceremony, is brought to life by the genius of William Fox.

Huge armies—terrific clash of arms in a tremendous battle, with all the fury and fierceness of primitive warfare—marvellous replica of the Sphinx and the Pyramids—aye the very age of the Ceasars-flets across the Screen before your duzzled eyes.

The costumes that Cleopatra wears alone amount to a figure big enough to build a modern Dreadnought.

50,000 Dollars on the gorgeous trappings of the Egyptian Queen,—several thousand warriors assembled to accompany Cleopatra to her Royal palace—the Ancient Ships of War ablaze with Battle—hire—thousands of Romans, Egyptians, Greeks, Jews, Assyrians, Numidians, Parthians—all garbed and armed as in the days of the Roman Empire—the maddening rush of thousands of horses and hundreds of camels—the crashing of the chariot wheels—every thing is shown with a recklessness of expenditure that is almost super—human.

"Cleopatra"

comes to-morrow with all her giddy sumptuousness and luxurious magnificence at the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

AN OPPORTUNITY LIKE THIS

Comes but once in a Life-time.

That to-day is Friday—the last day for you to see the unrivalled Sublime Screen Version of

"SHAKUNTALA"

(7 REELS—7000 FEET.)

Ought to straighten you up for a visit to the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

this Evening.

To-day is positively the Last Day for the Screen in Bombay of this Wonder-Film, produced by the Oriental Film Company, and Directed by Mr. Suchet Singh.

The combination of Western talent and beauty with Eastern surroundings and Settsings has produced in this

"Shakuntala"

a happy and delightful result that is impossible to find in European and American Films.

Miss Dorothy Kingdom as the Indian Queen, will live long in the pages of Cinema History as a unique interpretation of an Oriental Character by an Occidental Famous Star.

Come to-night when there is still time for you to come.

To-morrow it will be too late.

Four Shows to-night 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

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"The Adventures of Deadwood Dick"

Deadwood Dick is the pet hero of Britain's boyhood, and there is not a man who will not delight to renew acquaintance with him.

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"Welcome Home" An Interesting Comic Film.

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This Week at the Popular Picture Rendezvous.

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You draw a breath of relief being assured that you were at least free from such hellish Machination.

Four Houses Daily. 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

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The Circus of Death.

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Grand Display of Dancing and

BALLET

Arranged by Miss Shackell
Under the distinguished patronage of

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Wednesday " 3rd 5-30 p.m.
Thursday " 4th 9-30 p.m.

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Their faithful friend,

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Shows at

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To-day Friday Feburary 20th at 9-30 p. m.

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A Powerful Mystery Drama.

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A Diverting Comedy Drama in 3 acts by Maude Fulton.

Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Looking for to-night's Attraction only at the Theatre.

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ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT !

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Humphrey Bishop
Humphrey Bishop
Humphrey Bishop

Comedy and Operatic Company present excerpts from

"Ol Trovatore"

and the

Latest Vaudeville

Last few Nights ! Book Now !
Last few Nights ! Book Now !
Prices : Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

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To-day, at 6-30 p.m Famous American five reel drama

"As a Man Thinks."

The story is an intensely dramatic one based on the absorbing subject of the double standard of morals. In the virtue of women rests the welfare of the world, says the author, and demonstrates his point in "As a man thinks".

A Delightful Entertainment !

Prices : Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8, & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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23rd Feb. at 9-30 p.m.

Grand Opening Performance

WALTER MAXWELL

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R. B. Salisbury

and his production of

"The Quaints"

In

"Pierrotland"

In their Original Entertainment

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TO-NIGHT ! ! !

Showing to-night another fine Pathe Photo play in four reels entitled

STARS OF GLORY
STARS OF GLORY
STARS OF GLORY

Featuring the famous French actress

DOLORIES CASSINELLI

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

The Fortune of Corinne (Two-part comic)

ANTELOPE HUNTING IN GAMBIA.

Time : 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

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The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free Rs. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTH[illegible], ENGLAND.

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and value of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.

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No. 15.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 18.

The weather has been dry except for half an inch rain at Mysore. Feebly unsettled conditions persist in Kashmir and along the North-west Frontier.

Forecast:—A few falls in the south of the Peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the west Punjab. Humidity is generally below normal. Temperature is in slight or moderate excess both by day and night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Mainpuri. Humidity is below normal in the western districts. Day temperature is in slight excess throughout; night temperature is also above the average in the west of the division.

Rajputana.—Skies are clear or slightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner, but is in defect over the rest of Rajputana. Day temperature is slightly above normal in upper Sind and considerably so in Rajputana; night temperature is generally above the average, the excess being greatest in south-west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Both day and night temperatures are slightly or moderately above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal in the west of the division. Night temperature is lower than usual in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Karwar. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear except at Hyderabad. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum and Hyderabad, but is locally in defect in the north Bombay, Deccan. Night temperature is above the average in the south Bombay, Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for 0.28 inches of rain at Colombo. The disturbance in the north has moved eastwards and is somewhat more marked this morning. Temperature is in slight or moderate excess over north-west India.

Dry weather is likely to continue except for a few light showers in the submontane Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th February 1920.

Weather has been dry except for half an inch of rain at Mysore. Feebly unsettled conditions persist in Kashmir and along the North-West Frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH FEB 1920

STATIONS.	Reduced to Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Reduced to Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Nov to date	Rainfall Departure 1st Nov to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	59 2	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	72.2	53.0	72	..	5.24	+3.21
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	76.2	61.0	57	..	0.79	—1.55
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.2	42.5	68	..	1.08	+1.03
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	0.05	5.12	+0.34
Lahore	67.7	36.6	97	..	2.69	+0.71
Sialkot	74.1	34.0	92	..	1.62	+0.40
Amritsar	80.8	37.6	87	0.10	2.98	—0.17
Dalhousie	77 6	43.2	81	..	1.86	—0.54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.0	43.5	73	..	1.75	+0.59
Mainpuri	79	43.3	81	..	1.23	—0.69
Bareilly	79.5	47.2	75	..	0.92	—0.25
Cawnpore	82.3	47.7	87	..	1.08	—0.30
Allahabad	80.0	47.3	72	..	0.47	—1.13
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	80.8	50.8	66	..	0.77	+0.16
Karachi	65.1	58.5	74	..	0.45	—0.56
Ajmer	66.0	43.9	77	..	2.30	+1.25
Jaipur	68.0	48.6	81	..	2.08	+1.15
Kotah	68.1	47.2	71	..	1.02	+1.20
Mount Abu	66.5	51.0	83	..	0.78	—0.52
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baroda	69.0	46.1	84	..	0.66	—0.82
Dwarka	78.9	66.6	73	..	0.76	+0.39
Veraval	74.2	45.9	64	..	2.10	+1.18
Rajkot	76.0	49.8	59	..	3.68	+2.36
Bhavnagar Para	75.0	48.3	65	..	4.06	+3.70
Surat	77.2	49.9	64	..	1.20	+1.09
Ahmedabad	76	48.4	44	..	0.06	—0.29
Deesa	69.1	44.9	88	..	3.13	+2.49
Nasirabad	74.1	45.6	64	..	4.89	+4.09
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.7	49.3	58	..	1.06	—0.69
Saugor	77	47.4	61	..	0.89	—0.98
Mowmadad	77.7	47.2	66	..	3.58	+2.28
Khandwa	79	51.4	60	..	5.60	+5.53
Akola	84.5	54.6	61	..	1.71	+0.20
Amraoti	85.	50.9	51	..	4.43	+1.84
Nagpur	87.1	54.7	60	..	0.88	—0.98
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	82.2	52.2	83	..	0.18	—0.90
KONKAN—						
Bombay	78.3	68.5	62	..	1.50	+0.91
Ratnagiri	84.3	68.3	58	..	0.37	—0.20
Marmagoa	82.8	70.4	77	..	3.51	+2.70
Karwar	86.1	67.0	93	..	3.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.0	48.6	69	..	1.82	+0.85
Ahmednagar	86.2	48.9	67	..	4.13	+2.77
Poona	84.8	49.4	81	..	2.58	+1.38
Sholapur	90.0	59.8	45	..	2.79	+1.26
Bijapur	89.2	52.3	54	..	3.49	+1.97
Belgaum	86.2	58.6	69	..	2.07	+0.67
Aurangabad	88.8	53.5	54	..	3.14	+1.87
Nizamabad(Indur)	92.0	57.4	47	..	1.87	+0.02
Hyderabad	88.6	63.9	49	..	8.91	+7.68
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.8	72.8	71	..	9.81	+5.79
Calicut	87.6	71.7	86	..	19.42	+13.96
Cochin	90.5	76.3	77	..	19.60	+10.82
Colombo	88.0	68.9	94	..	20.38	—2.05
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.6	69.5	87	..	11.78	+5.36
Bellary	94.3	71.7	46	..	6.31	+4.07
Cuddapah	94.2	73.3	70	..	9.68	+4.65
Madras	85.6	71.3	79	..	26.94	+3.43
Bangalore	86.9	61.8	82	..	7.02	+3.62
Coimbatore	90.5	69.0	81	..	6.51	+1.21
Trichinopoly	93.2	69.7	60	..	21.98	+13.20
Negapatam	86.1	73.3	73	..	63.45	+23.11

RAZORS GROUND & SET

British and Keen as New, AS. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S KEEN BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors ½ hollow-ground Rs. 3 each. Full Hollowground, Rs. 5-8-0 each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4, Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each. Scissor cleaned and reset. MATHEWS & Co. 86, Medows Street, (OppiCornaglia) Bombay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Feb. 19.)

Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. G. Hume, 1/7th D. C. O. Rajputs, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant A. H. B. Joyce.

Lieutenant J. M, L. Grover, M.C., of the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry) as the Aide-de-Camp of the Political Resident, of Aden vice Captain W. H. Bennett, deceased, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th January 1920.

Mr. E. M. Duggan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement and of the Aden Port Trust, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 1st April 1920, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major A. S. Meek, Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for four months and twenty-one days with effect from the 15th March 1920.

Mhr. B. S. Karmarkar, Acting Mamlatdar of Yeola and Magistratt of the Third Class in the district of Nasik, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The temporary appointment of Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, at present held by Mr. Manekshaw Dhanjisha, is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to confirm Messrs. R. T. Barker and M .A. O'Gorman as Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. W. A. H. Miller, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, is granted privilege leave of absence for six months with effect from 1st May 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Rao Saheb M. L. Kulkarni, Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, is appointed to act as Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. C. Patil, or pending further orders

Mr. G. R. Holland to be Assistant Collector, Salt and Excise, Kharaghoda Sub-division, vice Mr. F. H. Caldecott proceeding on leave;

Mr. N. R. Willmott to act as Assistant Collector, Salt and Excise, Ratnagiri Sub-division, vice Mr. G. R. Holland, pending further orders;

Mr. S. J. Taleyarkhan to act as Assistant Collector, Salt and Excise, Nasik Sub-division vice Mr. E. W. Grennan proceeding on leave.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Atmaram Keshav Kulkarni to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. A. H. Dracup.

Mr. Abdullah Mian Oosman Mian Koreishi to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Chhaganlal H. Mehta.

Mr. Chhaganlal H. Mehta to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. A. M. O. M. Koreishi.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to grant seven months' leave (including ninety days' privilege leave and two months' special war leave) to Lieut.-Col. J. G. Greig, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 13th March 1920.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend G. H. McCormick of the Wesleyan Methodist Church

Mr. C. J. Jagtiani, has been appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 16th January 1920.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Houston, I.M.S., Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, is granted privilege leave for six months combined with furlough for two months with effect from the 3rd April 1920 or the subsequent date of relief.

The following appointments, pending further orders, are made:—

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., on return from leave to be on special duty in the Political, Judicial and Special Departments, and thereafter to act as Deputy Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Special Departments vice Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., to act as Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments vice Mr J. Crerar, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

STANDAR BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 19th February, 1920 was 29.176 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroids the temperature correction is needed only in comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparablt with the observatory baremater reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the coming week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on 8ft.		Bombay Mean time		Depth on 8ft.	
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.		Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	
Thu.	19	m 9 40	25 1		19	m 4 4	19 10	
		10 39a	26 8			3 44a	17 1	
Fri.	20	m 10 22	26 0		20	m 4 38	18 0	
		11 6a	28 2			4 23a	16 18	
Sat	21	m 1 0	26 10		21	m 5 0	17 11	
		11 34a	28 8			4 59a	15 11	
Sun.	22	m 11 37	27 1		22	m 5 39	17 2	
						5 34a	15 8	
Mon	23	m 0 3	29 0		23	m 6 9	16 6	
		9 13a	27			6 8a	15 10	
Tues	24	m 0 33	29 1		24	m 6 39	16 3	
		0 59a	28 1			6 42a	16 3	
Wed	25	m 2 16	27 7		25	m 8 24	16 3	
		3 6a	26 8			8 49a	19 4	

Feb. 19 (Thursday) Sunrise 7h 6m. Sunset 6h. 40m
" 20 (Friday) " 7h 6m. " 6h 10m
" 21 (Saturday) " 7h 5m " 6h 41m.
" 22 (Sunday) " 7h 5m. " 6 41m.
" 23 (Monday) " 7h 4m. " 6 42m.
" 24 (Tuesday) " 7h 7m " 6h. 39m
" 25 (Wednes) " 7h 2m. " 6h. 43m.

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	..	14d.	2h. 12. 4-9m. a. m
Last Quarter	..	18d.	2h. 19. 2 6m. a. m
New Moon	..	10d.	5h. 4. 8-9m a. m
First Quarter	..	27d	6h 14. 5-0m. a. m.

BOMBAY'S LATEST STRIKES.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES.

The porters and cabinmen at the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway have gone on strike, and they demand higher wages. Some of the men said that they waited so long without getting any increase from the Railway Company, although prices of all necessaries have gone up to a fearful extent, which has made living impossible. Their demands are that the signalling muccadum should get a maximum salary of Rs. 30 per month; a shunting muccadum Rs. 25; one month's privilege leave; ten days' casual leave; and one month's pay as bonus. These men wanted to see the authorities in regard to their demands. The cabinmen also want to go on strike for an increased wage. It appears, however, there is some difference of opinion, as is always to be expected, between these different classes of workers, but they are not of a material kind, and in no way affect their demands.

The economic pressure on all classes, especially the working classes, has become wellnigh intolerable, the ranks of the discontented are added to daily, and it is not possible where the process will stop. The settlement of the mill strike cannot be called, by any stretch of imagination, as a permanent one. The workers had to give way, through sheer force of circumstances, and a settlement which is not based on mutual goodwill and understanding, equity and fairness, cannot last, however much buttressed it might be by capital, and its friend force.

BOMBAY TAILORS' STRIKE.

5 DEMANDS FORMULATED.

The tailors' strike continues without any change or improvement and the big tailoring establishments in the city are without any man to do the work. Yesterday was a partial holiday, being a Hindu fasting day. But the men who, mostly, are Goanese Christians, had stayed away, and have no intention whatever of rejoining until their demands are granted in a very substantial measure

PROFESSIONAL MENDICANCY.

PROPOSED SCHEME FOR INFIRMARY IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The question of the desirability of taking further measures for discouraging professional beggary is engaging the attention of Government and public bodies. The Government invited the opinion of public bodies on the question, and have received some definite proposals which have been largely influenced by the action taken recently in Bombay and Ceylon. These proposals point to the conclusion that some action in Calcutta is required that developments should be effected gradually, making a beginning with institutions most urgently required and that the agency of the management should not be governmental. The Governor-in-Council would like to see a beginning made with a scheme for: (1) infirmary and (2) an industrial school, and his Excellency proposes to appoint a committee to work out practical details on these lines. The terms of reference to them would embrace the elaboration of practical prospects for dealing with the problem of professional mendicancy in Calcutta. In their report the Governor-in-Council would like to find specific recommendations formulating: (a) the nature of any institutions to be started; (b) their location, size and probable cost (capital and recurring); (c) the incidence of expenditure involved (including, in particular, the question of contributions by outside local bodies): (d) the agency of control; (e) the lines of legislation which may be required (if any); and (f) the treatment of religious mendicants.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

INFLUENZA RELIEF IN GUJERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Already Influenza is spreading rapidly in the villages of Gujarat with the result that many poor families are incapacitated for work and many people are dying of double pneumonia set up by the epidemic. The Gujarat Sabha of Ahmedabad and other friends have already enabled us to commence the work of relief, and we are anxious to get medicine supplied to each of the affected centres with the smallest possible delay. We shall be very thankful if persons interested in this work will kindly send their donations to

Commissioner French,
The Salvation Army Territorial Headquarters.
Byculla,
Bombay,

The medicines are being prepared by Dr. Johanson, at the Salvation Army Hospital, Anand, and distributed by Salvation Army Officers stationed in the villages of Gujarat. The sick are visited and supplied with medicine at their own homes:—Yours, etc.

DAYASAGAR.

Ahmedabad, February, 14.

REFORMS AND CO-OPERATION

SIR F. SLY'S REPLY TO ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAIPUR, Feb. 17.

The Hon. Sir Frank Sly received and replied to an address from the district council and Municipal Committee of Raipur, in the course of which he alluded to the Reforms Act and Royal Proclamation and explained the importance of co-operation which, he said, should be abundantly given both by the people and officers of Government.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

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Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6B Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.cConc., RFF, RFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone G reen B 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Blue GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. B F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 4B, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, E
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow R
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown B
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I. II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

Samples and Quotations application.

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COTTON CROP IN PRESIDENCY.

The final memorandum on the cotton crop the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1919-20, is published by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay:—

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as late varieties of cotton as under:—

Presidency, British Districts, 3,872,900; Native States, 1,831,900.

Sind, British Districts, 306,000; Native States, 6,500.

Total, British Districts, 4,178,300; Native States, 1,838,400.

6,016,700 acres.

2.6 per cent. over last year but 5.8 per cent. under the decennial average. Excluding Baroda, statistics which are now reported to the Government of India direct, the present report shows an increase of 416,000 acres over the area returned in December last due mainly to the receipt of more complete information from the Karnatak and from Ahmedabad and Cutch in Gujarat. The smaller changes elsewhere are due to corrections in the areas previously returned. Greater attention had in places to be paid to the growth of food and fooder crops owing to the scarcity of last year, but high prices obtained for cotton in the previous season and favourable sowing rains in the present season extended cultivation in Gujarat and Deccan. The area in the Karnatak however shows a decline due to the deficiency of sowing rains. In Sind steady and plentiful inundation and high prices have nearly kept up last year's increase in area.

SEASON.

Since the publication of the December report, cloudy weather accompanied by heavy rain in the beginning of January has caused some shedding of bolls and flowers in places in Gujarat and the crop is likely to suffer in outturn particularly in the south. The harvesting of the early crop began in the 2nd fortnight of January and the late one will be picked from 2nd fortnight in February and onwards a fortnight to three weeks later than normal. In the Deccan the picking has almost all been finished, but lot of cotton lying undisposed of in the fields and in the gins owing to fall in prices has been spoiled by the rain in January and the lint discoloured. The Karnatak crop has improved since December last, and done fairly well in the eastern tracts. But in the west it has suffered from excessive rain which has damaged flower buds in places. Early crop is being picked since last month, but the late one will not be ready before March. The crop in Sind which was affected by adverse winds in Nawabshah and boll worms in the south was picked as usual from the middle of October.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the conditions described above the crop in North Gujarat and Kathiawar has yielded between 85 to 100 per cent. of the normal. In Broach it is estimated at 116 per cent. over half the area. Elsewhere and in Surat generally the yield varies from 65 to 100 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the crop has yielded, as already reported, between 100 to 133 per cent. of the normal in the north and 65 to 85 per cent. of it in the south. The yield of the Karnatak crop is estimated at between 85 to 100 per cent. of the normal for eastern talukas and between 65 to 85 per cent. of it for the western talukas. The Sind crop is reported at three-fourths of the normal in Thar and Parkar and about half of it elsewhere. Khairpur has yielded about 85 per cent.

The total estimated outturn works out as under:—

Presidency, British Districts, 1,051,100; Native States, 451,900.

Sind, British Districts, 82,000; Native States, 1,400.

Total British Districts, 1,133,100; Native States, 453,300.

Total 1,586,400 bales; 110 per cent. over last year and 17 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR
A CLEAR, BRIGHT, NON-GREASY LIQUID.
PROMOTES GROWTH OF HAIR.
Invigorates the glands and acts as a tonic to the hair roots. Prevents hair splitting or falling out. Dandruff and Scurf disappear after a few applications of "KOKO" simply sprinkled on the Hair, then gently rubbed in a downward direction and thoroughly brushed.
Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it night and morning; you will be really astonished at the improvement shown after fourteen days' regular treatment.
You can obtain "KOKO" at any Chemist or Stores.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th Feb, 1920.

Forms of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	..	29.926 inches
Temperature of Air	..	78.5 Deg. F.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	69.8 "
Dew Point	..	65.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.649 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	..	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	86.2 "
Minimum do. do.	..	71.2 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	ENE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement	..	179 Miles.
Fall of Rain	..	—
Total fall during month	..	—
Do. do. year	..	—
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of th	..	—

(Copy of this Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.)

The Malabar Forests and Rubber Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated Under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL - - - - Rs. 1,00,00,000

Divided into 2,00,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.

Payable as follows :—Rs. 5 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 each payable at intervals of not less than six months.

DIRECTORS.

1. THE HON'BLE MR. GOKULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Member, Legislative Council, Bombay.
2. THE HON'BLE MR. HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI, Member, Legislative Council, Bombay, Ahmedabad.
3. SHETH MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI, Millowner, Bombay.
4. SHETH ABDUL KADER HAJI ISMAIL GOOLMAHOMED, Merchant and Banker, Bombay.
5. SHETH MORARJI VUSSONJI MUNJEE, J.P., Mill-Agent, Bombay.
6. R. R. SHIRGAOKAR, Esq., B.A., L.L.B. Director, Bank of Baroda, Ltd.(Baroda State) Baroda.
7. D. D. SABNIS, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Merchant (Messrs. Sabnis & Co.), *Ex-Officio*.

Rao Bahadur B. Subba Rao, Retired Chief Engineer, Mysore State, has consented to join the Board of Directors.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. LAFFAIRY FERREIRA AND DIVAN, 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. SABNIS & COMPANY, 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

16, OAK, LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

Aims and Objects:—The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association and principally with the object of acquiring, exploiting and developing the extensive tracts of land, estates and forests in Malabar and surrounding places, which abound in rich varieties of timber and other wood and of turning to account the products and products thereof and also of planting and growing therein, timber, wood, bamboos, India-rubber, coffee pepper, tea, cocoanut and other trees, plants and other crops and of preparing and manufacturing out of the produce and products thereof, wax, honey, coir, charcoal, paper, oils, and essences, paints, varnishes and colours, dyes and chemicals and other substances, and of capturing elephants inhabiting the said lands and forests or found therein.

PROSPECTUS:—Most of these forest areas are situate in the valleys and on the slopes of the main wall of the Western Ghats, within a radius of forty miles of Calicut, the chief port of the district. These hills rise from 50 to 300 feet above the sea-level, and abound in infinite varieties of rich timber, such as teak, rose-wood, ebony henteak, mesuaferrea, irul, benga, red and white cedar etc. not to mention the immense possibilities in forest produce, such as bamboo, cane, honey, wax, etc. Most of the river systems of Malabar take their origin in one or other of these ridges, affording cheap facilities for river transport, which is the outstanding feature of the timber trade in Malabar. The proverbially regular Monsoons of Malabar and the perennial streams in which these forest slopes abound, render the project of utilising the natural situation for the development of power projects, either for the working of timber or for other industries, full of immense possibilities.

These forest areas are largely held by private owners as absolute property, with all the usual proprietary rights, including that of trapping elephants. Such tracts can be acquired on long leases or by purchases on very favourable terms.

The superior quality of Malabar timber is common knowledge. Owing to lack of systematic and scientific working of these forests in Malabar, the local output of timber has not been very large, and the timber too has not received the wide recognition which it deserves.

Under expert management and scientific working, the Malabar timber, especially the more valuable varieties can be made to occupy a very high position in the timber market.

It need hardly be pointed out that the demand for good timber is an ever increasing one, and it is believed that the valuable timber areas in Malabar can be very profitably acquired and utilised to meet this demand. To take but one instance:—

"The demand for railway sleepers is so great, that investigations had to be carried out by the Forest Department to utilise the 'Auxiliary Species' of wood for that purpose, and thus to minimise the shortage of supplies caused by the ever increasing demand made by the Indian Railway Companies. That difficulty has been experienced by the railway authorities in obtaining adequate supplies of sleepers is common knowledge, and as a proof of this assertion, if any is necessary, one has only to r ments showing the imports during recent years of Australian and American sleepers into India, and to remember that iron ties are commonly found in use in the main lines, running far from the sleeper producing areas. Another factor has to be taken into consideration with this demand for sleepers, and that is, that the railway systems of India are ever expanding and that the rate of construction is likely to increase very considerably after the war, so that not only will large number of sleepers be required for new lines, but the annual recurring demands for maintenance will also be increased." (Indian Forest Records, Government of India; Vol. 6, part 4.)

The rapid strides, which India has been making in the direction of shipbuilding will not fail to make the demand for good timber more pressing. It is proposed to establish timber depots at convenient parts in Malabar and Bombay and elsewhere, and also, if so advised, to utilise such timber in construction of country crafts for the present. Installation of sawmills and of wood-working machinery at various depots will be immediately taken in hand.

"Among India's natural resources, her forests are not the least. The war has had a considerable effect in drawing attention to the importance of forest industries. To take but an example, the question of future supply and control of teak timber for the shipbuilding-world has been under consideration. Steps will be necessary to maintain and increase the outturn of this timber, of which more than 25,000 tons were required in 1916-17, at a valuation of over £3,00,000. War conditions have also drawn attention to the necessity of improved arrangements for the supply of timber for military requirements, for railways and other Government departments." (India in 1917-18, being the Report for presentation to Parliament from the Government of India.)

FACILITIES:—The province of Malabar affords wide facilities for the working of the rich timber areas on a comparatively economic scale. The main factors that go to ensure these facilities are:—

(1) the intersection of well maintained metalled roads which for a great part run through the forest areas.

(2) The average of rainfall which feeds number of streams and rivulets running through the areas, which for a large part the year provide cheap transport facilities.

(3) The existence of elephants which when captured are found to be very useful for the purposes of transport.

(4) The proximity of the forest areas to important seaports and railway stations.

It may also be noted that labour is available in plenty for felling and converting timber at all seasons of the year.

TIMBER WORKING DATA.—The following are the timber working data estimated on a conservative basis after making full allowance for contigencies:—

TIMBER WORKING DATA FOR MONTHLY OUTPUT OF 20,000 CFT.

			Daily Wages	Monthly wages.
20	Felling Coolies	Rs.	20	600
10	Elephants dragging 675 cft.	,,	100	3,000
50	Candies, for rafting down the river at the rate of Rs. 3 per candy.	,,	150	4,500
Stationary Postace, etc.		,,	3	90
Typist and Accountant				60
Maintenance of Inspection horses				60
Depot establishment:—				
	Manager	200		
	Accountant	100		
	Timber Maistry	30		
	Rental	50		
	Two peons	20		
				400
Superintendent's Salary				500
Medical Supervision				60
			Rs.	9,270
Extraordinary Contingencies.				730
20,000 c. ft. a month.			Rs.	10,000

Allowing Rs. 730 for extraordinary contingencies we put down an expenditure of about Rs. 10,000 for every 20,000 c.ft. of timber drawn to port, thus working an average of 8 as. per cft. which sells at the lowest at Re. 1. per cft. or a net profit of 100 per cent. on the expenditure.

It must be pointed out here that the important ports in Malabar like Calicut and Tellichery always command a ready market for timber, a great portion of which is exported direct to the Persian Gulf ports. The purchases are effected by the Arabs at attractive prices.

It is also proposed to take up suitable areas for the plantation of rubber coffee, tea, pepper and other valuable spices. The existence of many thousands of acres of prosperous rubber and tea plantations is an unmistakable proof of high fertility and the very favourable climatic conditions of the soil. The plantations will of course be put under expert management and supervision.

In this connection the Government Report above referred to, says:—"Since the outbreak of the war, the exports of rubber have remarkably increased and now amount to nearly eight and a half million pounds, i.e., eight times the annual average export during the five years before the war."

A reference to the Government statistics will prove highly instructive.

RUBBER: Of the total 10,062 acres of rubber plantation in the Madras Presidency Malabar alone claims 8,783 acres. The export of raw rubber from India in 1917-18 and in 1918-19 aggregated 8,430,089 lbs. and 12,172,970 lbs. respectively, of which 5,790,781 and 8,239,045 lbs. were contributed by the Madras Presidency, or in short, 7/10 of the whole of the rubber export goes from Madras.

The following figures will prove the enormous rise in the export of rubber:—

Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
2,605,568 lbs.	£524,486	13,907,123 lbs.	£1,663,527

TEA:

Regarding the export of tea, 27,067,411 lbs. of tea were exported in 1918-19 from Madras, (Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut) as against 21,935,467 lbs., in 1914-15.

COFFEE:—As regards Coffee plantation and export, the trade is practically confined to Southern India. Out of the total of 257,375 cwts. exported from the Madras Presidency in 1913-14 i.e., 99 per cent. of the whole coffee export of India, 250,655 cwts., went from Tellicherry Calicut and Mangalore.

PEPPER.—The average value of the export from the Malabar coast ports approximates of £300,000 a year. In 1918-19, 12,846,748 lbs. of the value of £408,889 were exported from India. The price has gone from 4.5d. per lb. in 1914-15 to 9d. per lb. in 1918-19. As regards the distribution of the trade in India, in 1913-14 out of the total export of 13,879,964 lbs., of the value of £289,943, the Madras Presidency, which practically means the South-Western coast, contributed 12,065,786 lbs., of the value of £246,177.

The Company will, in proper time, investigate into and obtain expert advice regarding the possibilities of fully utilising the various other forest produce, such as wax, bamboo lac, honey, choir, etc., on an economic scale and of recovering such bye-products and to carry on such forest industries, as will be profitable, the chief of which will be the manufacture of (a) Seed Oils, (b) Essential Oils, (c) Wood distillation, (d) Charcoal, (e) Paper.

In connection with paper pulp industry, special mention must me made of the rich bamboo areas in Malabar, which can be utilised in its manufacture. "This is an industry in which extensive development is possible and bamboo forests, at present little exploited will no doubt in time, be worked to their full capacity in the manufacture of paper pulp." (*The Work of the Forest Department in India, Government publication*, 1917.)

It is common knowledge that the average returns of the dividends of the companies engaged in the timber and the allied trades are very satisfactory.

The Agents have entered into a contract for the lease of an extensive tract of rich forest land, measuring about 20,000 acres or approximately 30 square miles, comprising a long strip of forests on the slopes and the valleys of the main wall of the Western Ghats about 25 miles from Calicut, the chief port of the Malabar district. This is what a reputed forest expert who has inspected the area, has to say with regard to this forest tract, "with sufficient capital in hand, the purchase money may be recovered in full by a couple of years of sensible work, WITHOUT IN THE SLIGHTEST INJURING THE CAPITAL VALUE OF THESE FORESTS."

The Agents have also acquired plantations with Rubber and Coffee growing in them and yielding a good yearly return. The yield, it need not be pointed out, can be greatly increased under the management of the Company.

Mr. D. D. Sabnis of the Managing Agents' firm, has also entered into a contract for the assignment to him of the leases of two extensive forest tracts in Malabar. The area of these two forests is estimated at about 40 square miles.

The Agents are also negotiating for the leases of other valuable areas on very favourable terms, and are confident of securing them, before long.

The Directors are glad to announce that the Agents have offered to place all their rights under the various contracts and options at the disposal of the Company, WITHOUT RETAINING ANY PROFIT TO THEMSELVES IN ANY FORM, and have left the acceptance of the offer of the transfer of the valuable rights entirely at the discretion of the Directors.

Arrangements have also been made to secure the services of a Forest Expert with European qualifications and long experience, to act as the consulting forest expert to the Company.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION:—The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 10,000 shares.

QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS. By the Articles of Association of the Company it is provided that the qualification of a Director other than the ex-officio Director shall be his holding at least one hundred shares in the Company registered in his name and it shall be his duty, with regard to such qualification, to comply with the provisions of Section 85 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS:—The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the remuneration of Directors:—

117. The remuneration of every Director inclusive of the Director ex-officio shall be Rs. 45 for the Chairman, and Rs. 30 for every other Director, or such greater or less amount, as the Directors may from time to time fix, for every meeting of the Board attended by him respectively. The Directors shall also be paid such further remuneration as the Company in General Meeting from time to time determine. The Directors shall also be entitled to be paid all travelling and other expenses, incurred by them respectively, for attending and returning from Board and Committee Meetings, or in or about the performance of their duties as Directors.

118. If any Director shall be called upon to go or to reside out of Bombay, on the Company's business or otherwise perform extra services, (which expression shall include work done by a Director in signing certificates of shares, or debentures issued by the Company, or work done by him as member of any Commiittee formed by the Directors) the Directors may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by way of salary, commission or the payment of a stated sum of money, as they shall think fit and the remuneration may be either in addition to, or in substitution of, his remuneration above provided.

COMMISSION:—No commission exceeding 2 per cent. of the normal value of shares will be paid to brokers, or underwriters.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES:—The preliminary expenses which the Directors are authorised to pay under the Articles of Association of the Company are estimated at Rs. 15,000 exclusive of the commission hereinabove mentioned.

AGREEMENTS:—The following agreement will be entered into:—

A contract between the Company and Messrs. Sabnis and Company, whereby the latter are appointed as the Managing Agents of the Company for a period of forty years unless they shall voluntarily resign the office and subject to various terms and conditions, as to remuneration and otherwise as are contained in the Agreement, which is annexed as schedule to the Articles of Association of the Company. This remuneration under this agreement is fixed at an office allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem and a commission at the rate of 12½ per cent. on the annual nett profits made by the Company, as therein defined.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS:—Mr. D. D. Sabnis, the ex-officio Director, who is also the promoter of the Company, is interested in the hereinabove mentioned Agreement, relating to the appointment of the firm of Messrs. Sabnis and Company as the Managing Agents of the Company.

VOTES OF MEMBERS:—Under the Articles of Association of the Company each member is to have one vote in respect of every share held by him.

INSPECTION:—Copies of the Memorandum and the Articles of Association of the Company and the said abovementioned Agreement can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, at any time during business hours and any person applying for shares in this Company will be deemed to have inspected the documents and the Agreement above referred to and to be bound by the same. A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this prospectus and forms part of it.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES:—Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and forwarded either to the Company's Bankers or to the Company direct at its registered office together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Company may issue certificate of the share at any time within a year from date of allotment.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares alloted is less than the number applied for, the balance of deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay any future instalment on shares alloted when due, will render previous payment liable to forefeiture.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

Dated at Bombay this 16th day of February, 1920.

GOKULDAS K. PAREKH.
HARILAL DESAIBHAI DESAI.
R. R. SHIRGAOKAR.
ABDUL KADER HAJI ISMAIL.
MORARJI VUSSONJEE MUNJEE.
MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI.
D. D. SABNIS.

Reg. No.

The Malabar Forests & Rubber Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000

Divided into 2,00,000 (two lacs) shares of Rs. 50 each.

To

The Directors of
THE MALABAR FORESTS & RUBBER Co., Ltd.,
16, Oak Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to the ..... th sum of Rs. ..... being a deposit of Rs. 5/- (five) per share payable on application for ..... shares of Rs. 50/- each of the above company I/we request you to allot to me/us ..... shares and I/we hereby authorise you to place my/our name upon the register of members in respect of the shares so allotted; and I/we agree to accept such shares or any smaller number you may allot to me/us subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

It is understood that the company may issue a Certificate in respect of the above shares at any time within a year from the date of allotment.

Name in full .....

Description .....

Address .....

Date .....

Usual Signature .....

RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION MONEY.

Received this ..... day of ..... 1920 on account of THE MALABAR FORESTS AND RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED from ..... the sum of Rs. ..... being a deposit of Rs. 5/- per share upon ..... shares of Rs. 50/- each of the abovenamed Company.

The receipt, when returned to the applicant must be presented and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

N.B.—This form should be sent entire with the deposit Rs. 5 on each share to the Agents or Bankers of the Company.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—Experienced COUNTERMEN for Ironmongery, China and Glass Departments. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 8807

WANTED—An English CORRESPONDENCE CLERK with some knowledge of Gujarati account books. Apply to MAHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY, Bandukwala, Abdul Rahman Street. 8801

WANTED AT ONCE—Two Hindu MATRICULATES or S. L. C. young men to devote themselves to the work of the Depressed Classes Mission, Bombay. Candidates should see Mr. V. S. SOHONI, Tram Terminus, Parel, personally. 8805

WANTED—A competent Parsi gentleman to take up the post of SALESMAN and MANAGER for Bombay Office, only experienced men in cut pieces need apply. Handsome salary to competent man. Apply CUT-PIECE MART, 26, Bunder Road, Karachi. 7984

WANTED—CLERKS on the temporary establishment of the Deputy Collector on Special Duty (Town Custom House, Fort). Salary up to Rs. 60 p.m. Apply before 25th instant. 8780

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS all throughout India for the sale of shares of the Mekhlipara Tea Co., Ltd. For terms, etc., please apply to Messrs. B. SIRDAR & CO., 2, Garstin's Place, Calcutta. 8569

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—REMINGTON No. 11, underwood, L. G. Smith No. 5, Kropp Razors. Just unpacked. Ask for prices TRUTH z CO., Poona. 8508

SHARE BROKERS—Gentlemen desirious to sell or purchase shares of the Cement and other limited companies Gwalior State will please apply to—TAYAL & CO., GWALIOR. 8631

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran 7465

HUMBER, B.S.A., Premier, Swift, Pioneer and Crescent Cycles at specially reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. "PIONEER HOUSE", Aboo Lane, Meerut. 8815

TO ANTIQUARIANS—FOR SALE, Old CURRENCY NOTES, issued by the Bank of Bombay, of the denominations of Rs. 10, 25 and 100. Very rare. Apply sharp to Box No. 97, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8819

FOR SALE—One Marshall's portable 25 N.H.P. STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER 120 lb pressure used three seasons. One Ransomes vertical steam frame saw, for cutting logs. One Cornish Boiler 7 N.H.P. 160 lbs pressure. DUTTS ENGINEERING STORES, Calicut, Malabar. 8524

MAKE it a point whenever you are in need of any kind of Stationary, to see our stock. Fresh consignments received nearly every week. We guarantee our goods. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

A large and varied stock of artists' COLOURS, INSTRUMENTS, INKS, PENCILS, BRUSHES, etc., received by the last English Mail. Come and see the stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONARY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED ARAB RACE HORSE.

WANTED—A ARAB RACE HORSE II or III division. Apply with full particulars as to age, colour, under whose training and price etc. Sellers will please apply to Box No. 94, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 8793

NOTICE.

THE SIR WAGHJI WADHWACAMP MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is resolved, at the 23rd adjourned general meeting held on 10th February 1920, to pay a dividend of Rs. 45 per share free on income-tax, which will be paid from 12-30 to 4-30 a.m. (S. T.) (except on holiday) at the registered office of the Company 65 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, on presentation of share certificates on and after the 1st of March, 1920.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 11th February, 1920. 8809

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIA TIMBER, MINES AND PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

Managing Agents:
Messrs. KELVIN & CO.,
55-58, Ezra Street, CALCUTTA.

AS the CLOSING DATE for receiving Applications by the Managing Agents is drawing very near and owing to the increasing and unexpected demand of Application Forms from Bombay Presidency, Ahmedabad and other distant places, intending Applicants for Shares in the above Company, are hereby requested to apply for the necessary Application Forms and send them duly filled in, with Cheques or remittances to the Undersigned and thus save time and avoid disappointment.

P. M. GHOSE,
Promotor:
India Timber, Mines and Products, Ltd.
Prince of Wales Hotel,
Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.
8820

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to WEDNESDAY, the 3rd March, 1920, for the purchase of the following materials:—

Pig iron, Bengal No. I ..... 60 tons.
Pig iron, Bengal No. III ..... 655 tons.

Officers will be considered for the whole or a portion of the material.

The pigs iron is stored at the Albion Shell Factory, Sibpur, and can be inspected on application to the Superintendent of the Factory.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Calcutta, and the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The form will, however, be issued free of charge to Railways and Government Departments.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the covers superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Pigs."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).
Indian Munitions Board,
19-A, Chowringhee,
CALCUTTA.
8812

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL TRIENNIAL ELECTION.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that all applications re:objections, additions, alterations in voters' lists will be considered by the Municipality on 23rd instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).

The Chief Officer's reference under rule 7(3) of Election rules re: changes, additions, etc., will also be considered and disposed of on the same day.

Those interested in the above are requested to be present. The Chief Officer's reference can be seen at the Municipal Office.

K. G. Gunjikar,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 18th February, 1920. 8813

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for HOSE CANVAS RUBBER lined 2½ in will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 1st day of March, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. BALE.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla,
19th February, 1920. 8808

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50, and a bonus of Rs 25 per share of Rs. 250 and of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1919, are made payable on and after SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1920, between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on week days and between 12 noon and 2 p.m. on Saturdays, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of the share certificates to shareholders whose names stand on the Register of members on 20th February, 1920.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 28th February 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & Co.,
Agents.
Registered Office,
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
16th February, 1920. 8800

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "YEBOSHI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from New York via Suez and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Textiles Goods for Sale by Tender.

Material.		Minimum quantity sabable.
Bedford cord cotton Khaki 27"	yards	500
Cotton long cloth bleached 27"	do.	5000
Flannelette cotton 27"	"	1000
Cotton Brown 31"	"	1000
Flannel Union Grey 28"	"	1000
do. 54"	"	1000
Do. Natural 30"	"	1000
Towelling cloth 28"	"	1000
Drill cotton khaki 27"	"	1000
Pagri Cloth Khaki 36"	"	2000
Union Blanket Cloth 54"	"	500
Blue Dungri Cloth 27"	"	1000
Putto Cloth	"	500
Mosqueto Netting Various widths	"	1000
Cloth Drab Waterproof for great Coats 54"	"	500
Blankets Woollen	No.	100
Do. cotton	No.	100
Foot Bandages	No.	1000
Woollen Mittens	airs.	1000
Kit Bags	No.	500
Khaki Kullahs	No.	1000
Webbing Cotton Khaki 2"	Yards.	5000
Tape " " ½"	"	5000
" " " ¾"	"	5000
" " Drab 1"	"	5000
" " Grey 1½"	"	5000
White Flannelette Shirts	No.	5000
" " Vests	No.	500
Tooth Brushes	No.	1000

The above stores are available at the Bombay depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subjects to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to selects samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible. Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may hereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY,
CAPTAIN,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Customs House,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will on behalf of the owners of the following valuable immoveable properties receive offers for the purchase thereof. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Offers will be received up to the 29th February, 1920, but the owners may accept any offer even prior to that date. For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned:

1. Valuable land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) at Dhobi Talao admeasuring about 2,700 square yards with buildings thereon.
2. Very valuable land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) on three roads at Tardeo Road admeasuring about 4,700 square yards with buildings thereon.
3. Vacant land of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) admeasuring about 5,500 square yards near Tardeo Road.
4. Land at Chakla, near Jakeria Musjid, of Pension and Tax tenure (redeemed) admeasuring about 400 square yards with building thereon.
5. Beautifully situated land at Lonavla admeasuring about 8 acres with bungalow, outhouses, three wells and a beautifully laid out extensive garden and two tennis courts. There is ample space for the erection of four more bungalows.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1920.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.
65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
8690

WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for selling all sorts of cotton and yarn wastes from intending purchasers. A deposit of Rs. 200 only will be taken with each tender.

Forms of tender can be had at the Morarji Goculdas Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Parel., till the 24th instant between the working hours. We do not bind ourselves to accept the highest offer.

MANAGER,
Morarji Goculdas Mills, Parel.
8736

NOTICE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One Ruston Proctor C. C. Type 32 B. H. P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE in perfectly good and working order with water tanks, all pipe connections and Exhaust pipes. Apply UNION LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, 25/29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 8735

FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Officer Commanding 1st Advanced Repair Workshop M. T. Peshawar up to 15th March, 1920, for the purchase of nine secondhand Fiat 3 Ton Lorries, which are stored at the 1st Advanced Repair Workshops M. T. Peshawar.

Notification of Acceptence or Non acceptance of tenders will be made before 1st April, 1920.

Full particulars can be obtained and inspection of the Lorries arranged on application to Officer Commanding 1st Advanced Repair Workshop M. T. Peshawar. 8669

KARACHI HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

APPOINTMENT OF LADY VISITOR.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Lady Visitor for the Karachi Health Association. Salary Rs. 180-10-200 per mensem plus house allowance Rs. 30, Messing Rs. 30, Uniform and Dhobi allowance Rs. 15, and gharry, allowance Rs. 75.

Preference will be given to candidates who have completed their training at the Health School Delhi and obtained a diploma of Health and Maternity Supervisors.

Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience will be received by Undersigned not later than 1st March, 1920.

(Sd.) E. D. SHROFF,
Honorary Secretary,
Karachi Health Association.
Karachi, 13th February, 1920. 8762

FOR SALE.

150 SHARES in the Industrial Bank Western India at 7. Premium or above. Highest offers accepted.

Apply:—
THE SIND INVESTMENT AGENCY,
40, Juma Shariff Buildings
Byculla, Bombay.
8772

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION will open at the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY, the 11th March next. Intending exhibitors are requested to forward their pictures to reach Bombay not later than the 1st March next. All exhibits should be sent to the ASSISTANT HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Town Hall, Bombay.

S. V. BHANDARKAR,
Asst. Hony. Secretary.
Bombay, 18th February, 1920. 8792

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in a Storm-water Drain at Kalachauki Road and Parel Road will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 1st day of March, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 19th February, 1920. 8810

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI IBRAHIM HAJI ALI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lein, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent lane or ground situate, lying and being at Banian Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 239 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1069-1071, New Nos. 8246, Old Survey No. 2108 and New Survey Nos. 1254, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6298-6299 and Street Nos. 60-62-64 and 1 and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Banian Road, aforesaid on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage on or towards the East by a temple and on or towards the West by the house of Bapoo Gobla.

Dated the 19th day of February, 1920.
F. P. PAVRI,
8802 Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 87 of 1920.

Re: BHAN MANGESH WAGLE and ATMARAM NAROBA, lately carrying on business in partnership with Karsondas Pitamber under the name, style and firm of A. B. Karsondas & Co. ..... Adjudged Insolvents.
EXPARTE: BEJONJI KERBADJI & SONS ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Bhan Mangesh Wagle and Atmaram Naroba have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1920.
D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA,
Ag. Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 19th February, 1920.
8814

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOVINDJI VALABHDAS, who has contracted to purchase the same from Mr. JIWAJI HASONALLY, who has contracted to purchase the same from Mr. CHATURBHUJ GOREDHANDAS, has contracted to sell to our client Mr. HAJI FATEH MAHOMED HAJI JOOSAB the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house thereon situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 990 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey 3382 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property now estate of Haji Essa Haji Essa, on or towards the West by the said Ripon Road, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Molvi Haji Abdul Jitekar and on or towards the South by private passage belonging to the said Haji Essa Haji Isac and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3753 (1) and Street No. 5 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Chaturbhuj Goredhandas.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1920.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8818

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. LAKHMIDAS CHANDARAMJI, has contracted to purchase the property hereunder described from Mr. MIA MAHOMED SULLEMAN, who has agreed to purchase the same from Messrs. NADIRSHA PESTONJEE BAMBHOT and HORMASJI PESTONJEE BAMBHOT.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of devise, inheritance, succession, use, trust, sale, gift, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, near Mughbat Lane, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 142½ square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6, New No. 20, Old Survey No. 506 and New Survey No. 7688, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 268, Street No. 597, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Rabiabai, wife of Abdul Satar Ismail, on or towards the South by the property of Rukhmanibai Narayen Parab, daughter of Ramrao Dalvi, on or towards the East by the property of Meghji Vallabhdas known as Oswalwadi, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1920.
NANU HORMUSJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8822

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai LAXMIBAI, widow of Dayarami Datha of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ranbit Oart or Zaoba Wadi in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-one square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less being a portion of a greater piece of land of the abovenamed Narayen Moroji Zaoba registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 1A New Survey No. 251 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4333 (2), 4325 (3) and 4323 (4) and Street Nos. 51A, 20 B, and 20C, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North, West and South by passages of the said Oart and belonging to the said Narayen Moroji Zaoba and on or towards the East partly by the house formerly of the said Narayen Morojee Zaoba and now of Mr. Govind Ballal Bhave partly by a common passage of the Oart partly by the house of Vith Shantaram and partly by the house of Raghunath Trimbak which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Laxmibai, widow of Dayaram Datha and her tenants.

Dated this 19th February, 1920.
UNWALLA PHEROZSHAW & PAPA,
8811 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL KAYUM AMIRUDDIN THANAWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale, will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land, situate at Sussex Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2552 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 222 and 287 New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 13745 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by Public Passage on the West by Cork Street on the North by the Byculla Old Hill and on the South by Sussex Road and which premises are assessed under E Ward Nos 7461 (2) 7461 (3) and 7461 (2), Street Nos. 16aa, 16B and 16A.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1920.
MULLA & MULLA,
8803 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CALCUTTA, SAMBALPUR AND ZARSUKDA.

Under instructions from Kenneth McI. Kemp, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents, Haji Ali Mahomed Usman and others, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right title and interest of the said Insolvents in the undermentioned valuable landed properties.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

Lot No. 1.—(Properties at Calcutta) Right Title and Interest of the said Insolvents in one godown at Ram Kristo Poll and one godown at Pathariaghat.

Lot No. 2.—(Properties at Sambalpur) Right Title and Interest of the said Insolvents in one plot with 2 compounds and godown.

Lot No. 3.—(Property at Zarsookda) Right Title and Interest of the Insolvents in the shop with compound.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY 1920 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th day of February, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street, (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable household furniture by John Roberts and other makers comprising dining table chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, open carved chiffonier, carved tables and teapoys, John Robert's Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, partition screws, handsome cabinets rich table ornaments, brass bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, American gun, sectional book cases roll top writing table, mirror and panel door almyrahs, hatstand, large special quality Godrej safe with cabinet stand, sofa cushions, table linen, table cloths aluminium utensils, fowls, ducks, Turkeys etc., etc.,

The property of one European gentleman, proceeded home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT, AT 4-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET, FORMERLY KNOWN AS SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Kilachund Devchand and his wife, Bai Laheribai alias Kessavbai, the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of August, 1918, and made between Valubdas Shivji and others of the 1st part, Laxmibai, widow of Ebji Umersey and others of the 2nd part and the Mortgagees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, chawls or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Samuel Street, formerly known as Shamji Hussaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-six square yards and one-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of part of Dariathan Bhatia Punch, on or towards the South by the property of Ranchordji Maharaj and on or towards the North by the property of the Mortgagors and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2227 and by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1628 and Street Nos. 98-102.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdhurlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATUTDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred English-built victoria by Hart with a handsome strong bay Arab horse and a new set of harness.

1 11-9 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Humber Motor Car, newly painted and overhauled with new tyres and tubes, 4 lamps, in good working order.

8 Jafrabadi and Surti cows.

1 bay stud-bred mare, 6 years, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, DIAMOND, PEARL AND RUBY JEWELLERY

Suit No. 48 of 1920.

Navnitlal v. Hirbai.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following jewellery:—

Large diamond rings, diamond and ruby rings, bunches of pearls, pearl bangle and raifuls, pearl collar and necklace, gold kandora, pearl year ornaments with 3 pendants, gold links, gold mohur and gold franc pieces, gold and pearl lavangias, gold bracelets and collar, pearl nose ring, gold buttons, silver hooka with stand, silver tea set with tray, cigar case, silver thali cups and saucers tumbler etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 16 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, next to the Imperial Mansion (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and black wool also open carved household furniture, very rich glass crockery and plateware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, and dumbwaiter, rich large and small carpets, electric table fan and lamps drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets and table ornaments, terracotta figures, sweet tone cottage piano, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads mirror door cloth almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawwers, teapoys, hat stands reclining sofas, wall and table cloths, double meat safes, aluminium utensils etc., etc The property of Captain C. F. Tofts, Adjutant, 1-13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On Friday, 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Grey lands," No. 3 New Marine Lines, valuable household furniture, rich glass and chinaware, large and small carpets, sweet toned piano by Collard and Collard, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, single and double bedsteads, almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, writing tables, glass door book cases, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of R. C. H. Barnard Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the concerned:—

The building materials of a very large bungalow and a large coach house belonging to the late Seth Gordhandas Khatau at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Church.

The materials are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND FITTINGS AND PARTITIONS, ETC.

Under instructions from G. S. Hardy Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Customs Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Customs Office at Alexandra Dock Red Gate the following goods, belonging to the Customs Department.

One wooden partition with frosted glass panes measuring 1,500 square feet, Railway 59 square feet, expanded metal partition 112 square feet, wooden counter 148 square feet expanded metal frame 320 square feet, wooden counters with 32 drawers, 342 square feet, wooden partition 1,602 square feet, one expanded metals partition 176 square feet, wooden partition 605 square feet, two wooden shelves, one wooden partition 576 square feet, wooden railing 27 square feet, wooden counter 276 square feet, railing with iron bars 45 square feet, one wooden sloping desk with 6 drawers, thirty one wooden chairs, one wooden sloping desk with 10 drawers, expanded metal partition 141 square feet, wooden railing 14 square feet.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 20th February, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND JEWELLERY ON FTIDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1920.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th day of Feb. 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms, 23, Churchgate Street, Fort Household furniture and Jewellery as follows:—

Furniture such as Drawing Room, suites, sofas, easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, toilet tables, almirahs, cupboards, writing tables, office chairs, Hanging, wall and table lamps, gramophones, soiled linen boxes bedsteads etc. etc.

Jewellery such as diamond rings, bracelets, necklaces, pearls mallas, koodas, diamond, koodas, ear-rings and diamond cluster rings set with rubies, emeralds, cats-eyes, pearls, etc., etc.

By order of the parties concerned.

BONA FIDE SALE ON 20.2.20.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 20th day of February, 1920, at 3.30 p.m., (S.T.) 100 one hundred bags of dry ginger (old), in the godowns of Thacker Kanji Morarji, at Baroda Street near Dhanar Bunder. By the order of Thacker Kanji Morarji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. The Bombay Commercial Co., the defaulting purchasers.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE GOVERNMENT STORES ON SATURDAY 21st FEBRUARY, 1920.

Under instructions from the officer in Charge No. 15, Supply Section, Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay, the BOMBAY AUCTION Company will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st day of February, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Supply Depot, behind the Town Hall, all unserviceable Government stores such as empty ghee and oil tins, packing materials etc., etc.,

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th February, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings, consisting of bundles of steel hoops, bundles of brass pots, cask of soda, cask of bar soap, cask of papers, cask of luggage, pieces of brass, bags of sweeping grain, bags of cotton seed, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of tilly, bags of wheat, bags of jawri, bags of bajri, bags of country drug, bundles of empty gunny bags, bales of C P goods, bales of printed forms box of lead pieces, bales of F P cotton, bundle of copper sheets, bundle of writing papers, box of brassware, kegs of phenyle, empty gas cylinders, empty wooden cases, box of locks, cases of tea, bundles of hemp, bundles of coir ropes, case of acid, etc. etc.

A depasit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the goods to be removed within ten days from the date of sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY CO.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th and THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of six bales of blankets, bales of C. P. goods, cases of colours, 15 bales of gunnies, 2 cases boots new, bicycles, one lot water pipes, big iron joint pipes, machinery, indigo, assafoetida, tins of ghee, white stone, statues, silk bordered turbans, saddles, clarionet, cases of household articles, trunks, and boxes, twist, provisions, brass and copperware, umbrellas, old clothing, rose water, cylinders, empty casks, grain, leather one lot empty baskets, etc etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th February, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE FURNITURE IVORY CARVING, RARE SATSUMA BRASS AND BRONZE WARE AND OTHER OBJECTS OF ART.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the sale Rooms of the Auctioneers.

A large and varied assortment of Satsuma, including medium and exceptionally large size Vases, Incense Burners, Jars, Bowls Plates, Tea Sets and Cups and Saucers, all in silk lined cases, A collection of Cloisonne vases, large flower, bowls Koros and wall-plates, all enamelled in beautiful colours, and artistic designs, a fine collection of Carved Ivory Figures, Animal and other subjects, Ivory Pagodas of unusual large sizes, tusk boxes, a large assortment of Bronze and Fine Art Metal Vases, Koros, Figures, Carved Wooden articles, Damascene and Antimony-ware

Also articles of Chinese and Japanese furniture of elegant designs including carved arm and without arm chairs, centre and side tables, stands, one artistically designed writing table with gold lacquered panels and a set of very valuable four chairs and a table carved lacquered and inlaid.

The goods are on view.

IMPORTANT TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINA

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 20th day of February, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sales Rooms, at 21, Medows Street a portion of the Collection of old China belonging to Mr. C. B. Robinson and other gentlemen consisting of black enamelled vases, rare and valuable three and five coloured vases, sang-de-boeuf bowls, blue and white pieces, one quaint old teapot, and bowls and plates of old periods. Also an old and rare large coral bowl with decorated in rich enamel colours.

Articles are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay 20th February, 1920.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Feb. 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	26,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—	10,000
" " to Continent	—	—	13,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—	—	34 95
" May	—	—	33 65
" July	—	—	31.65
Closing New York Tone—Firm.			
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	34.45
" " Orleans	—	—	39.00
Futures at New Orleans May	—	—	34.44
" Oct.	—	—	29 45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	14
Demand Bills	—	—	.11 50
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	122

			Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	—	—	140,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—	77,000
" " to France and Continent	—	—	46,000
" " to Japan	—	—	10,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	—	—	1,415,000
" " at Interior Ports	—	—	1,108,000

New York, Feb. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	18,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—	20,000
" " to Continent	—	—	18,000
Futures at New York March	—	—	34 23
" May	—	—	34.14
" July	—	—	32.41
New York Closing Tone—Firm.			
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	18 75
" " Orleans	—	—	39.25
Future at New Orleans May	—	—	34.17
" Oct.	—	—	29.87
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	—	14
Demand Bills	—	—	3.39.75
Silver Commercial Bars	—	—	131

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 14th.

Spot Silver Spot	—	—	57
" 3 months hence	—	—	57
Closing Tone of Silver:—Dull.			
Discount, Bank of England rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.			
Discount Bank 3 m/m	—	—	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/m	—	—	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	—	—	6
" " " 6 "	—	—	6 3/8
Interest day to day loans	—	—	4 1/2
" 7 day market loans	—	—	4 5/8
Consols 2½%	—	—	50½
Japan Paper 6½%	—	—	74
Indian Bonds 5½% Sterling Bonds	—	—	58½
Government Securities 5 %	—	—	91
Rs. On London 60 Days Francs	—	—	68.40

SHARES.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China	—	—	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	—	£129
Natl. nal Bank of India Ltd.	—	—	£61

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb 14th.

Funding Loan 4 %	—	—	£72½
Victory Loan 5 %	—	—	£82½
5 % New	—	—	£90 3/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 14th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—81 lbs. Nominal	—	—	51
Australian Kind—33 lbs.	—	—	54
Barbarossa—61 lbs. Nominal	—	—	54
Wheat Afloat to U K	—	—	2,065,000

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Sellers			
Easier	—	—	£45½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)			£7 5½
Feb.-Mar. Sellers	—	—	£56
Turks Rapeseed:—Feb.-Apl.	—	—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	—	—	£120
Standard Copper G.M.B.	—	—	£119½
Copper Brokers	—	—	£107
Yellow Metals	—	—	17½
Hard Spelter	—	—	£27
Corrugated Sheets	—	—	£51½

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.			
Nominal	—	—	98
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Buyers			99
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb Mar.			
Nominal	—	—	97
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept. Buyers			84/8
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept.	—	—	

Tone:— No old Crop offering.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-Apl.	—	—	2/7
Plantation first Latex Crepe Feb. Value	—	—	2/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 19.

The market was entirely closed yesterday. To-day the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 526 for Fully Good Broach April-May and gradually declined to Rs. 518. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 521 and Rs. 519 and th price then advanced to Rs. 523. At 3 p.m the rate was Rs. 522, and a little later Rs. 520. The bazaar closed at Rs. 520. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 520½, declined to Rs. 518, and closed easier at Rs. 515½.

For ready cotton the enquiry by exporters and mills was moderate.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

				Rs.
Fully Good Broach	—	—	April-May	515½
Fully Good Bengal	—	—	March	325
"	—	—	May	324
Fine Oomras	—	—	March	457
"	—	—	May	413

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD'S.

QUOTATIONS, 19TH FEB. 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	March	330
" "	—	May	344
Fully Good M. G. Broach	—	April-May	519
Fine F.G. Oomras	—	March	412
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	May	419

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	—	345	330	310	Good
M.G. Sind Punjab.	—	345	330	310	"
M. G. Oomras No 2	425	415	395	—	"
M G. Central P. No. 1	465	455	435	—	"
M.G. Central No. 2	455	445	425	—	"
	—	—	—	—	"
	—	—	—	—	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 19th

				Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	—	—	—	2 0 15 16
Bank Demand	—	—	—	2 1 0
Doc: Acceptance 8m/s	—	—	—	0 2 1/2
Fcs. Demand	—	—	—	2 0
American Dollars	—	—	—	2 2
Hongkong "	—	—	—	2 0
Shanghai	—	—	—	1 3 5
Japan	—	—	—	1 1 3½
Singapore	—	—	—	0 3

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, FEB. 19th 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Basis Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	72 0 0	10 2 6
" Cawnpore 70-80	72 0 0	10 2 0
" Karachi Bengal	67 0 0	9 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	14 8 0	15 0 0
" Cawnpore	15 8 0	15 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	15 8 0	16 0 5
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	13 8 0
" Thin	15 8 0	16 0 0
Feelseed, White 85-15	110 0 0	22 0 0
" Gujar 75-25	102 0 0	—
" Gujar 50-50	97 0 0	—
" Black	93 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	18 0 0	19 0 0
Groundnuts	93 0 0	—
Mowrseed	8 0 0	—
Barley	48 [illegible]	—
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 0 0

Forward.

	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	1 3	
Linseed May	16 13 3	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th February 1920

Cotton	13,837 Bales
Wheat	2,655 Cwts.
Linseed	1,023 "
Rape etc	1,251 "
Gingellyseed	1,451 "
Poppyseed	6 "
Groundnuts	1,124 "
Castorseed	345 "
Rice	462 "
Myrabollams	226 "
Cottonseed	8,401 "
Mowrseed	Nil
Gram	393 "
Jowar	443 "
Maize	149 "
Pariey	189 "
Barjree	1,091 "

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 19.

BULLION.

Bar gold, Rs. 23-7-0.

EXCHANGE

T T on London, 2/6-15/16.
D D on London, 2/7.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/8½ nominal.
D D buying London, 2/7-7/8.
D D on France, 560.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 670.
T T on Japan, 106
60 D/st Japan, 96.
D D on Hongkong, 220.
D D on Shanghai, 358.
D D on Singapore, 92
D D on New York, 105.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 86.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 80
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 89.
3½ per cent Paper, 58/8.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 90.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 64.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 66.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 66.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 89.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Bombay Cotton 1190, Bombay Dyeing 3680, Bombay Uniteds 2450, Century 1090, Central India 3820, Colaba Land 2900, Crescent 480, Currimbhoy 880, David 1315, Fazulbhoy 1340, Indore-Malwa 530, New City 3420, Pearls 950, Simplex 1105, Swan 1120, Swadeshi 3880, Shapurji 347/8, Tata ord 210, Tata def 1050, Tata Hydro 1265, Tata Bank 55/8 Tata Oil 555, Tata new ord 92/8 pr, Scindia 22 pr, New India Insurance 88 pr.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

The market for jute mill shares was dull and inactive to-day, prices ruling slightly easier. There was only a small inquiry for coal shares. In miscellaneous section except for an inquiry for Hume Pipes, there was nothing of special interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Raneegunge 61/8.

Jute:—Belvedere prefs 101, Craig 3/4 prem, Gourepore 1315, Gondalpara 1790, Howrah 44/4, Kamarhatty 862, Kanknarrah 710, Lansdowne 425, Northbrook 83/8, Reliance 48/4, Standard 678, Union prefs 101.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank prefs 90, Anglo India (debentures) 83, Alpha General Insurance 9/12 discount, Bank of Bengal 1710, Bengal Brass 8, Behar Rice 9/4, British Burmah Petroleum 25, British Ceylon Corporation 18/8, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 11/4, Cawnpore Sugar 350, Howrah Oil 32/4, Hume Pipes 12, Indian Galvanizing 15/4, Kumardhubi Engineering 37/4, Karnani Bank 1/8 prem, Lawrence Jute (debentures) 1921 at 96, Marshall Sons and Co (India) old 11/4, Madan Theatre 17, Tata Industrial Bank 37/8 prem, Thorneycroft (India) Ltd 1/12 prem.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs 58/14, small lots at Rs. 60/10.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, for the day ended 14th February 1920.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. one crore		
" Paid up	—	49,00,000
Reserve Fund	—	14,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	—	8,89,22,000
Sundries	—	7,33,000
Total Rs:	—	9,51 45,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	—	2,90,24,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	—	2,40,59,000
Bills Discounted	—	90 40,000
Sundries	—	8,68,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	—	3,22,14,000
Total Rs:	—	9,51,45,000

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique states: It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 17th instant was 335½.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FIFTH BIG MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEB. 1920.

THE MORLAND PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs, (Straight). Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Trostan 9-8, Nerissa 9-7, Duet 9-0, Enchantment 9-0, Quite Dark 8-11, Balira 8-9, Belle Voyageuse II 8-6, Glass Rock 8-6, Renette 8-5, Oregon Pine 8-5, Dollet 8-4, Fine Trout 8-3, Lucky Queen 8-3, Golden Stream 8-3, Blundell Grove 8-3, Donna Inez 7-13, Jacky Firth 7-13, Winnie B. 7-13, Another Night 7-10, Lemon 7-10, South Star 7-9, Explosiv 7-8, Mirabeile 7-8, Lille Bridge 7-6, Deslin 7-2, Peach Meach 7-2, Motor Wrap 7-2, Tourney 6-8.

THE TOWN PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs, (on the R. Course.—Winner, Rs. 4,000; second Rs 1,500 ;third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Division.

Red Cross 9-13, Resident 9-5, Anaiza 8-12, Warminster 8-10, Bhookhri 7-12, Four Aces 7-11 Peacemaker 7-9, Tit Bits 7-5, Summerton 7-4, Ferry Boat 7-4, Mechanic 7-3, Natal 7-2, Beadmaker 7-1, Powder Puff 7-0, Aladdin 6-12 Najdi 6-7.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.—Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Divisions.

Quarryman 9-12, Poignant 9-12, Vergo 9-2, Cresset 8-12, Cimarron 8-6, Wayaflese 8-4, Camberley 8-1, Resiliance 7-12, Polyorama 7-8, Patchy 7-8, Redspear 7-7, Black Walnut 7-4.

THE VELLARD PLATE, Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.—Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Wa Two 9-7, Vallance 9-6, Liberty 9-3, Little Trout Dori 8-9, Belle Syme 8-8, Miss Rollestone 8-8, Mist 8-6, Mimi 8-6, Gladiator 85, Symrex 8-4, Fire Finch 8-1, Brioche 7-13, Billy Bawn 7-11, Firpo 7-5, Johnnie H 7-0.

THE STAND PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.—Winner, Rs. 4,500; second, Rs 1,500; third, Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Misri Lal 9-7 Red Quill 9-3, Cyanite 9-0, Mazboot 8-11, Byculla 8-9, Gipsy's Advice 8-7 Royal Charter 8-3, Footman 8-2, Treddle 8-1, Royal Ambition 8-0, Dunskey 7-11, Firpo 7-11, Veiled Certainty 7-4, Rueful 6-12.

THE BYCULLA CUP.—Distance 1¼ Miles. A Cup value £50 presented by Members of the Byculla Club and Rs. 23,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Oros 9-10, First Flier 9-6, Dersingham 9-0, Mordennis 9-0, Senparison 8-6, Simon's Choice 8-3, Cherry and Black 8-2, Little Nan 8-1, Country Lad 8-0, Thunder 7-10, Brendan 7-10, Calder Vale 7-9, Cheechako 7-9, Giacomi 7-9, Gunning 7-2.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.—A Cup value Rs 1,000 and Rs 15,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Division.

Ruby Mine 9-7, Kayid 9-5, Anaiza 9-4, Cessation 9-4, Dictate 9-4, Dartmoor 8-12 Mentor 8-11, Hakum 7-13, Nizam-ul-Mulk 712, Rose Hill 7-12, Good Morning 7-12, Golshan 7-9, Tit Bits 7-8, Ferry Boat 7-8, Peacemaker 7-8, Fury 7-6, Red Prince 7-5, Jawad 7-5, Victor 7-4, Chieftain 7-4, Amir Aswad 7-2, Gold King 6-12, Winning Post 6-8, Nawabzada 6-7, Black Hussar 6-7, Dandelion 6-7.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

A press communique states:—Mahsuds:—Derajat column advanced to Tauda Ragzha two and a half miles beyond Marobi on the 16th instant. The sniping opposition continued. Our casualties were about fifteen. There has been some sniping on the line of communications, mainly in the vicinity of Kotkai Ahnai Tangi. The Mahsuds are now collected at Maidan and have again sent in saying that they have collected tribal security, rifles and fines. Their request for the suspension of bombing over Kaniguram area for a few days has been granted.

(Continuer from Column 6.)

Nishimatsu Trading Co; 1,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Nagano Maru for Osaka:—1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co.

S S Nagano Maru for Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Nagano Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co.

S S Yeboshi Maru for Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co.

S S Nagano Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nagano Maru for Hongkong:—342 bales cotton grey twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Santhia for Hongkong:—150 bales cotton yarn, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 1,100 bales cotton grey twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton yarn, Hiralal Baldevdas.

S S Khiva for Hongkong:—69 cwts coplate, 89 cwts nails, 52 cwts galvanised pipes, H Cooverji; 32 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co.

S S Khiva for Shanghai:—154 bales cotton grey twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton grey twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton yarn, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 800 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji and Co; 300 bales cotton, 75 bales cotton grey twist Madhavdas Amersee and Co; 300 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Nagano Maru for Shanghai:—600 bales cotton grey twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Khiva for Tientsin, via Shanghai:—50 bales cotton grey twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19.

S S Yeboshi Maru, Kitamura, New York, December 23.

S S Sumatra, Penstrom, Singapore, Jan. 24.

S S Karoa, Elton, Durban, Jan. 29.

S S Prinz Ludwig, Ram, London, Jan. 27.

S S Angora, Redmock, Gibraltar, Jan. 29.

S S Homefield, Warden, Rangoon, Feb. 10.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Kura for Mahomerah.
Steamer Sumatra for Antwerp.
Steamer Grelstone for New York.
Steamer Karoa for Durban, etc.
Steamer Queda for Calcutta.
Steamer Prinz Ludwig for London.
Steamer Kurmark for Liverpool, etc.

S S Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru, 2,834 tons, Captain M. Kitamura arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 23rd December.

S S Sumatra:—The steamer Sumatra 3,271 tons, Captain J. M. Perstrom, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 24th ultimo.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Coy's African Mail steamer Karoa, 3,607 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Delagoabay, Mozambique, Zanzibar and Mombassa, with mails a general cargo, 66 cabin and 314 deck passengers, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S S. Prinz Ludwig:—The steamer Prinz Ludwig, 5,688 tons, Captain P. S. Ram, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and 1,093 passengers and troops which port she had left on 27th ultimo.

S S Angora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Angora, 4,298 tons, Captain T. D. Reddock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gibraltar, with a general cargo and 103 passengers, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S S Homefield:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Homefield, 3,228 tons, Captain J. Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 10th instant.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 19th February, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

G Qashgan.	N F	N Mackintosh	& Co
H Kalayan.	N F	S F	M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	Manmore	22-1-20	K & Co
Jubo	N F	N F	K & Co
Saraswati	N F	1-1-20	K & Co
Punjab	N F	N F	K & Co
Sabarmati			K & Co

MERREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee Meeting, 5-40 p.m.

Reception to Lala Lajpatrai at the Bunder at day-break. Procession 8 a.m.).

Public meeting to welcome Lala Lajpatrai at Shantaram's Chawl, 9-30 p.m., Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

Annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, at the Council's Office, 5-15 p.m. when Lady Lloyd will attend.

Grant Medical College Sports on the Oval at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Bank of India, Oriental Buildings, 3 p.m.

Banquet to Lala Lajpatrai by the Bombay National Union, Sirdar Griha, 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Annual General Meeting of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

At Home to Lala Lajpatrai by Mrs. Besant, China Baug, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Singing by Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22.

Public meeting to celebrate Birthday Anniversary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, Vanita Vishram Hall Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Khan Bahadur HORMUSJI MANEKJI BHIWANDIWALLA, J.P., Abkari Contractor and General Merchant, died yesterday evening at 7-30 p.m. Funeral to-day afternoon at 3 p.m. (B. T.), at his residence at Bombay, Chira Bazaar, opposite Wadiaji's Atish Behram.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH.

The total mortality on Wednesday was 138 as against 146 for the corresponding day last year and 141 in 1918. There were 2 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox.

MUSLIM UNION.

Mr. Mohamed R. Sayani, the President of the Muslim Students' Union, Bombay, will be "At Home" to the members at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, on Sunday next, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

FAR EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent, Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd., notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

India to Australia:—Full rate, 81 hours; Deferred, 84 hours.

Australia to India:—Full rate, 108½ hours; Deferred, 108½ hours.

GLORIA CHURCH.

During the Sundays of Lent up to Passion Sunday inclusive, the Rev. A. Da Cruz will deliver a series of five instructions at the 9 o'clock Mass in the following order:—Man craving for God—End of Man. Man struggling against God—Sin. Man standing before God—Judgment. Man cast away by God—Hell. Man abiding with God—Heaven.

BOMBAY-KARACHI AIR SERVICE.

Undersigned letters, post cards, packets of printed papers and commercial papers and samples for transmission by the Air Service for Rajkot and Karachi will be accepted at the counter of the General Port Office, Bombay, up to 7 a.m. on Tuesday, the 24th February, 1920. Registered letters will be accepted till 7 p.m. on Monday, the 23rd February.

"STEAM AS A MOTIVE POWER."

A series of three public lectures beginning from Saturday, the 21st instant, will be given under the auspices of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology, by Prof. D. B. Naik on "Steam as a motive power." The next two dates will be 28th February and 6th March. Time on all these days will be 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), and the place of lectures is the Guild Reading Room, Kennedy Bridge.

LUMSDEN CLUB TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The annual Tennis Tournament of the Lumsden Club will be held at the Club's Courts, commencing on Monday, the 8th March, 1920. It is open to amateur players resident in India. The following events shall be played:—(1) Open Doubles and (2) Handicap Singles.

The admission fee will be as follows:—Doubles Rs. 3 per player and Singles Rs. 4 per player.

Entries close on Monday, the 1st March, 1920; and the ties will be drawn on the Club premises on Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1920.

TABLEAUX OF INDIAN PICTURES.

The Secretary writes to us:—The presentation of the abovenamed performance at the Excelsior on Friday, the 16th instant, realised Rs. 12,451, a cheque for which amount has been forwarded by the Secretary to the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to be spent for the relief of the victims of the Punjab atrocities. The Secretary takes this opportunity of thanking the many generous donors, the ladies and gentlemen who took part or helped in the performance and the "Bombay Chronicle" who devoted a prominent place to the advertisement without any charge whatsoever.

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, the deported editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", addressed a very full attendance at Whitefield's Men's meeting on Sunday afternoon, January 18th 1920, his subject being "Our Duty to India". He was received most cordially, the audience rising to its feet to applaud him.

He had some startling things to say about the heavy disabilities of the Press under the present regime in India. The subject of his own deportation having been raised, Mr. Horniman replied that full disproof of all the charges against him had long been in the hands of Mr. Montagu (Secretary for India), who however, had not yet withdrawn the accusations made.—"British and Colonial Printer and Stationer".

DANGER TO KAIRA RURAL FRANCHISE

With reference to the letter from Mr. M. C. Patel, of Ahmedabad, published in "The Chronicle" on the 4th instant, we are given to understand that, as a matter of fact, the idea of raising the voting qualification above the Rs. 32 land revenue payment standard has never been officially mooted in any way, and that there is no foundation in fact for the suggestion made in Mr. Patel's letter of "Danger to Kaira Rural Franchise."

WELCOME TO LALA LAJPATRAI.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule Leagues, a reception will be given to Lala Lajpat Rai on arrival at the Bunder at day-break, and he will be taken in procession at 8 a.m. through the streets by the following route:—Docks *via* Frere Road, Fort Street, Hornby Road, Abdul Rehman Street, Janjikar Street, Shaik Memon Street. Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road to Chaupatty.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held at 9-30 p.m. at Shantaram's Chawl. President: Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar.-at-Law. Speakers: Lok. Tilak, the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri, Dr. Kitchlew, Lala Goverdhandas, Mr. Baptista and others.

Lala Lajpatrai arrives in Bombay this morning. During his stay in Bombay he will put up with Mr. Jairnuram Dani at Walkeshwar.

HOME RULE VOLUNTER CORPS.

Volunteers of the above Corps are required in Uniform to-day at 6 a.m. (S. T.), at the Alexandra Docks to join the procession in honour of Lala Lajpatrai and in the evening at 9-30 (S. T.), at the Shantaram's Chawls, Girgaum, where a public meeting is to be held.

All the National Volunteer Corps are requested to be present with their Force, in Uniform, at the Ballard Pier to-day, at 6 a.m. (S. T.) sharp, to receive Lala Lajpatrai.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the National Volunteer Corps, who are requested to receive Lala Lajpatrai, and join the procession, are required to be present in Uniform at Ballard Pier, today, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sharp.

PUNJAB'S MESSAGE.

The following greeting has been sent from the Punjab to Lala Lajpat Rai:—"Punjab still fresh from the agony of life and death struggle, extends hearty welcome. May you lead us to victory in fight for constitutional freedom.—Kitchlew and Goverdhandas."

AMRITSAR'S MESSAGE

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 19.

On behalf of the Reception Committee and the citizens of Amritsar, Dr. Satyapal has sent the following wire to Lala Lajpatrai, care of the Home Rule League, Bombay:—

"Amritsar citizens accord heartiest welcome on return to Motherland. Earnestly request visiting Amritsar *en route*. Positively wire acceptance and date."

AHMEDABAD'S MESSAGE.

The following telegram has been sent to Lala Lajpatrai by Mr. Jivanlal Desai, Secretary of the Home Rule League, Ahmedabad:—

"Ahmedabad offers you a hearty welcome and requests you to give the citizens the proved privilege of according you personal welcome on your way to Lahore. Please wire acceptance of invitation."

AMRITSAR'S WELCOME TO LALA LAJPATRAI.

PREPARATIONS FOR RECEPTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 11.

Lala Lajpatrai's return home has been eagerly expected throughout India, but nowhere more so than in his own province, as nowhere perhaps was his absence more keenly felt than in the land of the Five Rivers which gave him birth, and to which he has given the best part of his life and the best portion of his energies and devotion. His zeal in the cause of his province and his country has been proverbial.

The home-coming of such a life-long public worker and patriot-leader cannot but be a popular triumph and his countrymen may be trusted to manifest in the most cordial and enthusiastic manner their intense relief and rejoicing at his return. It is noteworthy that Amritsar has set the ball rolling. At a crowded public meeting of all classes of the community held in the Bande Mataram Hall on Sunday, the 8th February, over which Mr. Badr-ul-Islam Ali Khan, Bar.-at-Law, presided, a resolution was moved by Maulvi Abdullah Minhas, editor, the "Vakil", Amritsar, and seconded by Maulana Daood Ghaznavi, and passed unanimously, offering a hearty welcome to Lala Lajpatrai, and appointing a committee with power to add to their number, to arrange a befitting reception on his visit to Amritsar.

The names put on the Committee are the following:—Maulana Daood Ghaznavi, Mr. Badr-ul-Islam Ali Khan, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. Mohammad Abdullah Minhas, editor, the "Vakil", Dr. Saif-ud-Din Kitchlew, Bar-at Law, Khwaja Mazhar Husain, B.A., LL.B., Dr. Satyapal, Mr. S. S. Bhatia, B.A., LL.B., Pandit Kotu Mal, Lala Diwan Chand, Seth Suraj Mal, Lala Tulsi Ram, Seth Sheodan, Lala Sukh Dyal and Mr. Mulkh Raj. The Committee will settle the details of the arrangements as early as possible.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held tomorrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, under the presidency of Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

REMOVAL TO ANOTHER SITE URGED.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, yesterday.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee, dated the 23rd December, 1919, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the offer of (1) 3½ per cent. Government Paper of the face value of Rs. 23,000 from Messrs. Roognathdas Gopaldas, Dharamdas Tribhuvandas, Ranchoddas Dharamdas and Ishwardas Lukhmidas for the maintenance of the present Municipal Anantwadi Gujerathi Boys' School; (2) 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 2,500 from Bai Navalbai, daughter of Mr. Roognathdas Gopaldas, for instituting two scholarships; and (3) 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji for the benefit of a Municipal School in Walkeshwar, all the offers being subject to certain conditions mentioned.

Mr. R. B. Mantri moved that the Secretary be informed that the Corporation accepted with thanks the offers referred to in his letter.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded the proposition, which was carried.

REMOVAL OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia moved:—

"That in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable in the interests of sanitation and convenience to remove the Bandra Slaughter-House to a site more suitable for the purpose and that the Commissioner be requested to report at an early date on the possibility of carrying this out and to furnish estimates for the expenditure involved in the proposal."

Mr. Dumasia said the question of the removal of the slaughter-house from its present position had long been under consideration and the desirability of its removal had been acknowledged on all hands, but its accomplishment had been hindered by certain difficulties that lay in the way of the Corporation. When the slaughter-house was removed to another place, it would relieve a hundred-thousand square yards of ground, which could be utilised for better purposes. The Bombay Development Committee had said that the existence of the slaughter-house at Bandra hindered development as it prevented high caste Hindus from taking up suburban residences on the west side of Salsette, that the Bhattias in particular had settled in Ghat Kopar instead, and that the slaughter-house was undoubtedly a serious obstacle in the way of the growth of Bandra. He (the speaker) said he understood a suitable site elsewhere was available. He hoped the Commissioner when making a report would suggest the manner in which the present site after the removal of the slaughter-house from there should be utilised.

"AN EYESORE."

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala, seconding the proposition, said the slaughter-house at Bandra was an eyesore, and it was nothing short of scandalous that it should have been allowed to remain there so long.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia suggested that the first part of the proposition expressing the Corporation's opinion on the desirability of the change, should be dropped in view of the fact that the Commissioner was asked to make a report on the whole question.

Mr. Dumasia accepted the modification, and the proposition, so modified, was carried.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR ROAD-SIDE TREES.

Dr. D. B. P. Master moved:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether it is desirable to appoint a Superintendent for properly planting and looking after the road-side trees in the city and what would be the approximate salary of appointing an experienced graduate of the Poona Agricultural College."

Dr. Master said, proper care was not taken of road-side trees in Bombay. Several attempts had been made to grow trees on the side of certain roads in the city, but had not succeeded because proper care was not taken of the trees after they were planted. He hoped steps would be taken to add to the amenities of the city.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said he believed one Mr. De Cruz was in Municipal employ, and judging from the way in which he had succeeded in laying out the Hanging Gardens Mr. De Cruz should be asked to attend to the work of growing road-side trees.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said he would rather go in for good roads than road-side trees, because the constant dripping of water from these trees destroyed the roads.

Mr. P. J. Marzban said he had seen fine rows of trees and also good roads in Rangoon, and he therefore could not agree with Mr. Mehta in the view he had expressed.

Mr. J. B. Petit asserted it was possible to have good roads and good trees at the same time. The trees planted at Hughes Road afforded good shelter and had not had the effect of destroying the road there.

TRANSPLANTING TREES BY APPARATUS.

The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit drew attention to an apparatus used in Paris for planting big trees. He once saw there two or three big trees that had fallen and shortly after found them replaced by other big trees. On enquiring he was informed that big trees were transplanted from one place into another with the aid of the apparatus. He was in favour of having big trees planted on the road-sides in Bombay, and he hoped the Commissioner would make enquiries about the adaptability of the apparatus he had referred to, to the conditions in Bombay.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said he had seen at Calcutta anesthetics being applied to trees before they were drawn out and transplanted.

Dr. Sukhia said there was already a supervisor of road-side trees.

Dr. A. G. Viegas suggested that the Commissioner should also be asked to report whether the present staff could look after the work.

Dr. Master accepted the modification and the proposition, so modified, was passed.

The Corporation adjourned.

RICE WITHHELD FROM MARKET.

POWER TO TAKE POSSESSION OF SUPPLIES.

A Revenue Department notification dated the 19th instant states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (Ordinance IX of 1914), read with the provisions of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that rice, an article of commerce, is, in the City of Bombay, being unreasonably withheld from the market.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, 1914 (Ordinance IX of 1914), read with the provisions of the Emergency Legislation Continuance Act, 1915 (I of 1915), the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. J. P. Brander, Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, and any person specially authorised in writing by him, in that behalf to take possession of any supplies of rice an article notified under section 6 of the said Ordinance in Notification No. 1115-*D.C.S.* of this date by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department (Civil Supplies Branch)] which may be found in the City of Bombay, on paying the owner (as defined in the said Ordinance) of such supplies such compensation as may be determined by arrangement between the person hereinbefore empowered and such owner, or, in default of agreement, on payment, or tender of payment of such compensation as the person so empowered considers reasonable.

FRAWLEY & CO.

"THE THIRTEENTH CHAIR."

The Frawley Co. made full use last night of their opportunity to display the contrast of their repertoire when they staged the weird "Thirteenth Chair", a drama of murder and mystery. Sensational in the hight degree, the absorbing development of the story imparted to last evenings big audience a succession of eerie thrills, tempered by the excellent acting and by the inherent human faculty for "finding out things."

From the opening crime, among the thousand odd people present, as Conan Doyle would put it, ten hundred odd amateur detectives commenced deducting, each engaged on the theory of his own, but very few guessed right.

Briefly, the play opens with the murder of Spencer Lee, and his friend Edward Wales, suspects a girl, Helen O'Neil. A spiritualistic sceane is arranged whereat Mme. La Grange, the medium, is to disclose the murderer's name. The company, thirteen in all, sit a circle in darkness. Then suddenly a scream startless the worked up audience and a lady cries, that ghost like fingers have stroked her face. The lights go up suddenly and the medium is caught in the act. She confesses that she played the trick merely to prove that she is capable of taking. She then requests, to prevent, further accidents, to be tied into the chair. Darkness again, and the control is asked for the murderer's name. Just as the spirit is about to answer comes a blood curdling groan, and this time there is no nonsense about it. The friend, Edward Wales, is lying in the middle of the circle dead, with a knife wound in his back. His is the thirteenth chair.

The mystery is without a loop hole. The doors have been locked, windows fastened and the company were of unimpeachable respectability.

The unraveling of the mystery follows with never a moment of dullness. Everybody is suspected in turn. The human element of the play finds fine expression when the medium discovers in Helen O'Neil, now suspected of two murders, her own daughter whom she tries to shield. Finally the murderer is discovered to the unspeakable relief of everybody, including the thousand odd.

The mysterious Mme. La Grange was excellently portrayed by Miss Leslie Virden. The part called for clever acting, nice much of the play rested upon it, and Miss Virden's interpretation of it earned for her unstinted appreciation. Miss Gloria Fonda as the suspected girl, Helen O'Neil, scored a marked success. We were pleased to see this lady in a part that called for real sympathetic acting and trust to see her again in a part which calls for real ability. Mr. Rodney Hildebrand had the difficult part of Phillip Mason, to play. It was a part demanding delicate handling. Mr. Hildebrand, however, gave to it just the finished tramtement required and he has thereby added to his versatile triumphs. Mr. Albert Morrison was very convincing as the energetic detective, but then Mr. Morrison is always good, need more be said. Mr. Frawley gave a masterly reading of Edward Wales, and his death scene was red tragedy. Vera Doria, Homer Barton and Henry Crosby were excellent in their parts, all of which called for moderate and delicate handling.

This play will be staged again to-night and should certainly not be missed by those who were unfortunate enough to be absent last night.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd laid the Foundation Stone of the New Home of the Society for the Protection of Children, at King's Circle, Matunga, on Thursday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was present at the Fancy Dress Ball in aid of the Infants' Welfare Fund at the Town Hall.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was the guest of the President and Members of the Orient Club at Dinner.

Viscount Tamworth has arrived at Government House.

During the absence of Mr. B. N. Lang, Mr. K. M. Kemp Bar-at-Law is to act as the Official Assignee of the High Court of Bombay.

The National League, Amritsar, has invited the Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri to deliver a lecture on the working of the Reforms on Sunday, February 29, in the Banda Mataram Hall."

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahimtulla Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave:—

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to confirm, with effect from the 1st February 1920, the appointment made by the Hon. the Chief Justice of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Official Assignee, Bombay, during the absence an leave of Mr. B. N. Lang or pending further order.

Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahimtulla Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted privilege leave from the 26th April 1920 to the 4th June 1920 (inclusive).

Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavle, LL.B., to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, pending further orders.

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroze Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. B. N. Athavle, pending further orders.

RUPEE AND GOLD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the remarks on the Report of the Currency Committee in "Capital of 14th instant, the writer seems to make much of the recommendation of the Currency Committee linking the rupee with gold and charges Mr. Dalal with ignoring the fact that the rupee was formerly linked to sterling and not to gold. Will you allow me to point out that this is altogether a wrong statement and that the rupee was all along linked to gold, the linking being merely expressed for convenience in terms of sterling, because in pre-war days sterling also meant and was identical with gold. There is proof in the action of the currency authorities themselves that they also understood the rupee to be linked with gold, as I will show lower down. Only, it suited them during 1917-18 to consider our rupee as linked to silver (not even to sterling be it noted, and we were served up with latitudes about the rise in silver and the Secretary of State's inability to provide rupees at a loss. During these years our rate of exchange was repeatedly put up on the ground of the rises in silver. The intention evidently was to raise exchange any how, and as the price of gold was then controlled it would never have done to admit that our rupee was linked to gold, because in that case all pretext for a rise would have gone. All of a sudden the authorities shifted their ground and one fine day our Financial Member tells the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the problem was to see whether the rupee was to be linked to sterling or to gold. So short public memories usually are that no one cared to ask him why all the time up to this monumental declaration Government had been talking of being obliged to follow silver. This shortness of public memory or perhaps the great ignorance of the currency question that prevails even among shrewd businessmen, enabled the authorities to thus successfully confuse the issue and the Currency Committee's Report is nothing more nor less than a big white-washing document intended to justify all that the authorities did during the previous two years and to put their official seal on the long coveted rate of 2 shillings. However, this should not beguile us into believing that the rupee is linked to gold only now. It has been linked to gold since the fowler Committee's days as can be seen from the following:—

1. Rupees were issued since 1898 against gold tendered in India at the rate of Re. 1 per 7.53344 grns. This clearly showed that the rupee was linked to gold and showed also at what rate it was so linked.

2. Even as recently as June 1917 the authorities perfectly understood that the rupee was equal to 7.53344 grns. of gold as in their Gold Acquisition Ordinance of 28th June they "take powers to acquire all the import of gold whether coin or bullion, in the case of sovereigns at Rs. 15 per £ 1 or in the case of other coin or bullion at Rs. 1 per 7.53344 grns. of fine gold" and goes on to explain that" these are the rates laid down in the Indian Paper Currency Act as those at which gold may be held in the Paper Currency Reserve against the issue of Currency Notes".

3. Next we have the Gold Coinage Ordinance of 1918 by which the Gold Mohur or 15 rupee piece is to be of the weight of 123.27447 grns. and having 11/12ths fine gold and 1/12ths alloy.

All these most distinctly show that the rupee had been all along linked to gold and that at the rate of 7.53344 grns. fine gold and that the authorities knew it is quite well up to July 1918 when the Gold Mohur Ordinance was issued. To pretend as is now done that it was not is a most miserable subterfuge, and is only put forward to justify their changing the rates from 7.53344 grns. to the present one of 11 30016.—Yours, etc.

Navsari Buildings,
Bombay, Feb. 19.

B. F. MADON.

(Continued from Column 6.)

cumstances that Lala Lajpat Rai served the national cause. Such, in brief, is the life story of the great Lala who has won the nation's wide admiration and gratitude. From every nook and corner have echoed these sentiments.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

A LIFE SKETCH.

CONTRIBUTED.

After full five years of exile, spent on the far off continent of America, returns today, that great Indian leader, Lala Lajpat Rai. His whole life has been an offering on the altar of the service of the Motherland. Various and valuable are the services he has rendered to the country. A newspaper article, of limited space, can never claim to do justice to his glorious career. But, the very services which draw his countrymen's heartfelt homage brought him into the black books of the bureaucracy. Undismayed and undeterred the Lalaji kept on the flag flying.

A Triple Alliance.

The Lala hails from the Land of Five Rivers where he was born of Agarvara Banuja parents in the small village of Jagaran. His father, Munishi Radha Krishen Lal, was a teacher of Persian and Urdu in a Government School. Though of moderate means the parents did not deprive Lala of his education. Mr. Lajpat was in the Government College of Lahore for two years. He passed the first certificate examination of Law of the Punjab University, and started practice when he was a bare lad of eighteen. After two years he passed the final examination. It was at Lahore, about this time, that Lala Lajpat Rai formed the friendship of the late Guru Dutt Vidyarthi and Lala Hansraj. The trio formed a sort of "Triple Alliance" to preach the doctrines of the Arya Samaj. Mere lads, they carried the banner of the new evangel to distant places, organized lectures, held debates and worked as missionaries. Till this day Lala Lajpat Rai has been a strong pillar of the Samaj. Lala Lajpat Rai commenced his practice at Hissar, where his forensic ability, legal acumen and strong commonsense created for him a wide clientele. Here he counted amongst his best friends Pandit Lajpat Rai, who gave away all his wealth in public charities, and Lala Churamani who founded an Industrial School for waifs and strays. In 1892 Lala Lajpat Rai shifted his practice to the Chief Court of the Punjab at Lahore. But soon afterwards, he slackened his practice, and devoted himself more to public affairs.

Service of the People.

He served the people in numerous ways. He organized relief works and orphanages. He started uplifting institutions for waifs and widows. In April 1905 when a great earth-quake occurred in the Kangra District, he rushed to the scenes of desrtuction, organized relief and saved many lives. Even the Government recognized his sterling services in this matter and invited him to give evidence before the Famine Commission. In matters educational Lala Lajpat Rai took no mean share. Besides taking part in the foundation of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College at Lahore and working as a professor there, he went to America in 1905 to study its educational system. He also gave evidence before Lord Curzon's University Commission. He organized an institution to train young men with patriotic dispositions in politics and economics with a view to send them out as political missionaries.

A Staunch Congressman.

Lala Lajpat Rai has always been a staunch Congressman. He first joined the National Assembly, at Allahabad, in 1888. In 1905 he was sent on Congress Deputation to place before the British public the grievances of the Indian citizens. The Indian Association of the Punjab gave him Rs. 3,000 for the expenses of his tour, which he transferred to students and underwent the expenses of the trip to England from his own purse. After his return from England Lala Lajpat Rai employed himself heart and soul in political movements. With the religious fervour he worked for political salvation.

The Deportation.

At this time the Punjab was in a fervent. There was deep discontent over the Colonisation Bill and the Land Alienation Act Amendment Bill. The Administration caught panic and resorted to coersion. The Act III of 1818 was brought out and Lala Lajpat Rai deported. The public is too familiar with the story of the deportation to need any detailed reference here. However, when Lala came back he devoted himself to public work with the same zeal and earnestness.

In America.

It was in the month of November, 1914, that Lala Lajpat Rai landed in New York, where a ringed fence was drawn round him and which has been lifted only now. All these years he devoted to national service. Both through the press and platform, he toiled to interest the citizens of America in Indian problems, and at last succeeded in getting a debate raised on India in the U. S. A. Senate. Besides, he set up a Bureau to inform India on American and world problems to "supply us with a proper prospective for India's place in the world movements."

"Young India."

In October, 1917, Lala Lajpat Rai started the Home [illegible] and published a magazine, "Young India." Besides he contributed numerous articles to the American press on Indian problems, and published a few books, and two open letters. He wrote in "Young India," an "Open Letter to Mr. David Lloyd George" and "Open Letter to Mr. Montagu." His advocacy of India's cause in America roused bitter feelings against him, and he was made the target for the reactionary journalists' shafts of unfair and awful comment. Col. Yate began to swear at him in British Parliament. He was misrepresented and accused of being in league with Germany. He received attention from the Police and Department of Justice. Six times he was examined, and almost always at length. It is believed his telephone was even tapped and correspondence opened. For full one year and a half, a part of the house he lived in, was occupied by a detective in the employ of the U. S. A. Government. It is in the midst of these trying cir-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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RECEPTION TO LALA LAJPAT RAI

We have received information from the Lloyd Triest Steamer Company that s.s Gablonz will arrive at day-break on Friday, the 20th instant.

UMAR SOBANI,
SHANKERLAL G. BANKER,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
Home Rule League.

WELCOME TO LALA LAJPAT RAI

Under the Joint Auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues.

PROGRAMME.

RECEPTION ON ARRIVAL AT BUNDER AT DAY-BREAK TO-DAY.

Procession will start at 8 a.m. through the streets by the following route:—

DOCKS via	SHEIKH MEMON STREET
FRERE ROAD	BHULESHWAR
FORT STREET	C. P. TANK ROAD
HORNBY ROAD	GIRGAUM BACK ROAD
ABDUL REHMAN STREET	SANDHURST ROAD
JANJIKAR STREET	

TO CHAUPATTY.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NIGHT AT 9-30

President: MR. M. A. JINNAH.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February, 20, 1920.

INDIAN PRESS—AND FREEDOM.

Promises have been made by some local Governments that they intend to give newspapers their due in compliance with the spirit of the Royal Proclamation. Promises take time to materialise, especially in the hands of a Bureaucracy which is not addicted to habits of lightning speed in disposing of business. There is no fear about the pledges made, but there is anxiety regarding the attitude of Governments that have so far refrained from expressing their opinion. Have the Government of India or the Secretary of State settled on a policy of equal treatment for all provinces? It cannot be that the welcome announcement made by the Madras Government about the cancellation of security orders, was made without the approval, if not the suggestion, of higher authorities. The fulfilment of the Royal wish concerning amnesty and the relaxation of "special" laws, was left to the discretion of the Viceroy who in turn had to be advised by local Governments. But if the question of the liberal treatment of the Press was left to the discretion of local Governments, we should have had by now a full statement of policy. The action of Lord Willingdon's Government indicates that they were vested with complete discretion in the matter of treating the Press fairly and with the hope of more amicable relations in the future. We wish there was a common rule of treatment for all provinces, as the grievances connected with conduct of Indian journals were due not to local peculiarities, but to a general policy of the past causing harm in all parts of the country. Probably, the local Governments that have been so far silent do not mean to be outstripped and they may announce a liberal decision. But the deliberations are exceedingly slow; it would have been vastly better if the Government had exhibited greater swiftness in fulfilling the expectations of the new era. What is worse, there is no uniformity of treatment among the provinces. Burma is to have a limited relaxation; Madras hopes to begin with a clean slate; nothing is known of the United Provinces except the demand of security from the "Democrat"; the Punjab Government have removed the embargo against outside papers; as for Bombay, nothing has been done to illustrate any change of attitude on the part of Government towards journals or journalists.

It would be easy to establish the claim for a free Press in a country which is to have free institutions; but prejudices have so hardened officials against Indian journals that changed treatment cannot be expected without real good will and the sacrifice of pet ideas on their part. A change of attitude may even be painful, but if the old spirit of executive intolerance is to be preserved in any single sphere, it is bound in due course to break out in other directions as well. The policy against the Press has undulated in various degrees since the days of Lord Wellesley, but it was never in such a grievously reactionary condition as it is in practice to-day. One of the best statements of the case was recently circulated among members of Parliament and the British public, by the Press Delegation which was in Britain. We publish the memorandum elsewhere and have to draw attention to it as valuable as a document for study and reference. The scandals of the Press Act have been so well-known in India, that much of the argument for its repeal, is familiar to the public. We had unlicensed printing and uncensored newspapers in the time of Metcalfe; the accumulation of restrictions at the present time marks the direction in which we have been progressing since then. Lord Mansfield declared that the liberty of the press "consisted in printing without any previous license, subject to the consequences of the law." The consequences of the law regarding sedition, incitement and libel, every pape should be prepared to accept, but they are far different from the system of repression and executive penalties which has been claimed and exercised by the bureaucracy. The penalisation of journals, that are displeasing to officials, is the check on public opinion which they are free to manipulate. For a Government, not based on elective principles and deeply suspicious of the undermining effects of knowledge and free criticism, the attitude of sternness must have appealed as necessary and excusable. Section (4) of the Act contemplates every variety of human reflection and whether an opinion is an offence or not, depends on the terms of forbiddal in the section which include everything conceivably objectionable or even "otherwise" objectionalbe! Lord Morley sanctioned the muzzling measure on the strength of "judicial safeguards" which, of course, were and have been judicially proved to be illusory. Further, the assumption that the printing trade is *prima facie* suspect and allowable only by favour of police reports, is as intolerable as it is humiliating to a self-respecting country, but the normal duty of magistrates to impose security predicates it. It is a shame to justify which Sir Herbert Risley had to quote from the annals of Austrian repression; Sir Herbert Risley's models have been lost in the flood.

The Government are pleased with the power they enjoy of censuring and punishing journals on charges which may be vaguely phrased or reserved, and which need not be established in a court of law. In addition to the highhandedness with which the Act has been administered, there is the constant menace to printing presses that check the progress of the trade. Printing under Indian direction is a poor trade because of the risk of official dictation and interference which may come without show of reason. Further, the demand of security in the beginning will either stifle the enterprise or invest it with an evil odour prejudicial to good business. The journalist's profession is made to be precarious and the business of printing risky. We are told that "entirely loyal," journals stand no risk; in cultivating that quality, they may bask in the sunshine of official favour But we have to think of independent journals capable of offending official susceptibilities, and not a flunkey's court circular registering the greatness and goodness of local divinities. Officials who are hurt by the contumacy of journals can annihilate them without serious effort. The Press Act is a bad law, unjustly administered with due regard for racial discrimination. When an inquiry was demanded into the working of the Act, the suggestion was hotly resented—such is the self-complaisance of officials and their aversion to a review of their actions. The proposal was shunned. As they lost their temper and balance last April, the Act was used to maim and kill journals that did not even suggest the occurrence of open massacre in the Punjab. If the articles of those days are read now, after the admission of facts, the most striking thing would be their feebleness and moderation. In our judgment, the whole Act must go, and newspapers must henceforth be saved the risk and humiliation of living at the sufferance of officials. The Moderates in Britain, preoccupied as they were with the scheme they claim to have saved, opposed the idea of a united representation. Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer, who was never outside India and who apparently had heard of the "Central Asian Peril" in violent dismay, "conceded that the provisions for security and forfeiture would serve a useful purpose in dealing with sedition and especially with Bolshevism, at our frontier." This sublime speculation of political utility was taken up by people who were looking for some pretext, at once sonorous and vague, for retaining the measure and, if possible, strengthening it. Even if Bolshevism burns out, there is "a useful purpose in dealing with sedition" to be served. Moderates who talk in this strain are past praying for, and it is no surprise that they denounce a declaration of rights for the people; in the matter of the Press Act, they obligingly propose amendments to the measure. The principle of the measure is too bad for "statesmanship" to "modify" it for civilised usage. We have to work for the entire repeal of the Act. Officials have, in the meanwhile, the responsibility of interpreting the Royal Proclamation in a generous spirit and giving journals a real chance of serving in the new conditions without fatal conflict or offence. What is Sir George Lloyd doing?

THE SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY.

A Government press communiqué issued on Wednesday stated that the casualties sustained by the strikers at Sholapur on Monday evening amounted to six killed and three wounded, that several officers and men of the military and police forces engaged were injured by stones, and that order had been completely restored, additional military and police assistance having been obtained. According to the first Government communiqué issued on Tuesday night, the cause of the firing was that the strikers had heavily stoned the troops and the police and refused to disperse. We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Joseph Baptista relating the history of the origin and development of the strike and giving an account of the firing on the strikers. Apart from the slight difference in regard to the number of the killed and the injured, there is a fundamental discrepancy between the official report and the version given by Mr. Baptista about the justification of the firing that took place. We do not for the present wish to enter into the merits of the dispute between the workers and the employers, though we trust the latter will recognise the justice and reasonableness of the men's demands. What we are mainly concerned with is to see that a satisfactory explanation is forthcoming as to the absolute necessity of firing which has involved the loss of the lives of six men and injury to several others. In view of the version given by Mr. Baptista, the public can hardly be expected to accept as reliable or satisfactory any report that the local officials may submit. The right thing, therefore, that ought to be done is for Sir George Lloyd who, we have reason to believe, has no love for the fetish of prestige—promptly to appoint, as Mr. Baptista suggests, an independent and trustworthy committee to investigate into the question.

There are several urgent and cogent reasons why this should be done. In the first place, though order has been restored, there is, as Mr. Baptista says, a feeling of considerable dissatisfaction among the citizens of Sholapur, which can only be accounted for by the assumption that the firing was, according to them, not justified. Further, in justice to the Collector and the military officers concerned, it is only meet that their conduct should be fully vindicated in the eyes of the public—whose servants they primarily are—as well as of the Government to whom they are responsible for peace and order. But the main ground on which we have to urge the appointment of the committee is this. For reasons, which are obvious, there is considerable unrest among the working classes in this country as in other parts of the world and there is reason to expect that this unrest will grow in volume and intensity from day to day until wages and conditions of work adjust themselves to new ideas and needs of the time. This unrest is likely, in many places, to manifest itself in the shape of strikes and demonstrations, which will require wise and tactful handling on the part of the authorities responsible for the maintenance of order. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that Government should take steps to impress upon the latter the all-important consideration that resort to firing on threatening but unarmed crowds should be had only after every possible effort has been made to secure the dispersal of the demonstrators by other less violent methods. We readily grant that due protection should be afforded to those officers who resort to firing in a *bona fide* and reasonable belief that they are doing the right thing. But it will be as readily granted by all men blessed with some knowledge of human psychology and experienced in the ways of crowds that the temptation to resort to short and sharp methods of restoring order is as easy as it is besetting. And it is the part of a wise Government to see that its officers are armed with a mental equipment adequate enough to enable them to resist this temptation. This can only be secured if they have constantly to bear in mind that a vigilant Government will always set the necessary machinery in motion to pass judgment on their acts and deal with their wrong-doings.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Lansing's Resignation.

We cannot recall a parallel to the situation in which Mr. Lansing has been forced to resign his office as Secretary of State of the United States. The resignation virtually amounts to dismissal and the grounds on which the dispute has been carried between him and the President allowed of no conclusion without the resignation of one of them. The charge against Mr. Lansing is that he was wont to usurp presidential functions during Mr. Wilson's absence in Paris and later during his illness. No particulars are given, but if the accusation that Mr. Lansing took unauthorised decisions in the name of the President during the Paris Conference, was true, it was too serious for amicable settlement. President Wilson, though he was rather weak and yielding in the Conference, always exhibited a punctilio for authority, which was perhaps inseparable from a somewhat autocratic purist of his type. The issue really rests on the degree of discretionary authority which President Wilson gave to Mr. Lansing. That some such delegation was essential during his long absence, could not be doubted, but the limits of use and abuse cannot be known till the nature of the understanding is revealed. The acts done during Mr. Wilson's illness stand on a different footing, and they have a larger claim to excuse. According to the constitution, when a President is dead or disabled, the office is occupied by the Vice-President without another election; and during Mr. Wilson's prolonged illness, his functions were left to be administered not by the Vice-President, but his official lieutenant, Mr. Wilson himself being no doubt sure of resuming his office.

An Unfortunate Crisis.

One of the subjects on which the President has had to lodge his solemn, but dilatory protest, is the Adriatic question, and it is a matter on which he has been sensitive. We cannot be certain that Mr. Lansing was in the matter guilty of default or unauthorised assent. The rupture has caused a profound sensation in America, and it is not so simple or so easily repairable as the resignation of Mr. Bryan in 1915, whom Mr. Lansing succeeded. It was an occasion in which Mr. Wilson was above blame, and Mr. Bryan could not, on the ground of pacific emotions, complain of it in any sense. Apart from the domestic stir caused by the crisis, one would like to know what actions of Mr. Lansing have been repudiated by the President in the sphere of foreign relations. If there is any such repudiation, it will again widen the gulf of difference which was being narrowed by the concession of equal votes in the League and the anxiety of Europe to strengthen the economic associations of America.

The Capital.

The debate in the Imperial Legislative Council on the location of the Capital of India, having regard to the keen and universal interest it evoked among the members will not, we hope, prove unfructuous. More than anything else, the accomplished facts that only recently Delhi was decided upon as the fittest place to enjoy the honour of being the Metropolis and that already very large sums have been lavished on embellishing it for the purpose may prove, for the time being at least, too overwhelming for the Government of India to think of shifting from the place. All the same, there is no denying the fact that Delhi is least suited to be a modern capital and the choice of it, made more on sentimental than any sound reasons, was a very regrettable blunder. The Central Government will never be able to stick to Delhi with any sense of comfort for more than six months in the year and so long as Delhi continues to be the seat of Government the necessity for a summer capital like Simla will always be claimed, entailing an annual exodus and constant disorganisation of the administrative machinery. To remedy this undesirable condition of things, various substitutes have been suggested by the honourable members, such as Allahabad, Karachi, Calcutta, Pachmarhi and so on. Of these, if we are not to think of building an entirely new city out of a wilderness, say like Jamshedpur, the choice of Allahabad, made by the Hon. Mr. Sastri, appears to us to be the best, as it is both centrally situated and has an agreeable climate. But are the Government of India and the country also prepared to face the sacrifice—of hard cash as well as sentiment—involved in the abandonment of Delhi and the building of an entirely new capital? If they are, then no other consideration should be allowed to stand in the way of effecting the change of capital, whatever the city that may be chosen, at the earliest possible moment. For, there is, as we have said, no doubt that Delhi is least fitted to be a modern capital, whatever its historical traditions or its value at present, as a ceremonial capital. We hope the Government of India will give their mature consideration to the various aspects of the question and decide definitely and immediately. For, it is absolutely essential for the success of the reforms that the exodus of the Government to the hills must cease. The Government would have done well to have referred the matter to a committee as was suggested by Mr. Patel.

Primary Teachers in Mahikantha.

The lot of primary teachers in this country is one hardly to be envied, but that of teachers in Mahikantha Agency would appear to have been made doubly deplorable by the obtuseness of both the Agency and Talukdari authorities. Mr. I. K. Yajnik, in his letter published elsewhere, has described the miserable treatment that has been meted out to these low paid servants of the State—the custodians of the future generation—by the withholding of the war allowance and the new time scale of pay, both of which have been conceded to primary teachers in the surrounding British districts. The British Government cannot shirk their responsibility in the matter with the excuse that the management of some of the estates has been temporarily made over to Talukdars. Even if we omit the 37 schools in Talukdari areas, the case of teachers in the 54 schools in the remaining Agency areas cannot be ignored. We trust the Education Department will lose no time in redressing the wrong done to the Mahikantha teachers.

Spreading Education.

Among the pioneer agencies which have been at work in the interests of education on this side of India, not the least deserving of mention is the General Education Institute, which was founded in 1892, with its headquarters in Dadar, with the sympathetic support of such distinguished educationists as the lat eMr. Justice Ranade, the late Mr. Jhaverial Yajnik, and others. The Institute has now under its management schools at Dadar, Thana, Kalyan, Karjat, Shahpur and Kurla, the total strength of boys benefiting from these institutions being over 1,500. The Dadar branch, which is a full high school, has about a thousand boys on its roll. The Thana and Kalyan branches are Anglo-Vernacular schools while the other schools are middle schools. At Dadar a night-school also has been opened for the benefit of mill operatives and other workmen. Particular attention is being paid in all the branh institutions to the physical and moral welfare of the pupils. The management of the Institute has laid down a programme of expansion of its activities in the near future and the addition of industrial schools, English schools for girls, provision for non-Deccanees where necessary and a secondary Arts College, are contemplated, for all of which funds are needed. An appeal is therefore, made to the public who have the interests of education at heart, to come to the aid of the Institute and help it to materialise its programme. We hope the appeal will evoke an immediate and generous response.

Indian Currency.

Mr. J. A. Wadia has sent us a copy of the valuable paper which he contributed to the Madras Economic Conference on the subject of the Indian currency system. In this paper he has conclusively demonstrated that the history of development of the system was a record of mistakes which cost the country extremely dear. The closing of our mints to the coinage of silver in 1893 was a huge blunder despite the fact that the policy was hailed as a feat of financial wisdom by several people in this country. The National Congress condemned the change in the Indian monetary standard, in no uncertain terms, as a proposal emanating in that behalf from the Government of India had been sternly repudiated in 1879 by the Lords Commissioners of the British Treasury, to whom it had been referred by the Secretary of State for opinion. Mr. Wadia has briefly but convincingly proved how India has suffered from the artificial enhancement of the value of the rupee and has been subjected to heavy economic sacrifices by the fiscal policy pursued by the Indian Government at the dictates of selfish Lancashire. He is one of those, who think, and rightly think, that a high artificial exchange is injurious to the trade and industry of India, and though his paper was written long before the publication of the Currency Committee's report, his line of thought and conclusions have bearing upon the existing situation.

Artificial Exchange.

Mr. Wadia utters a warning against our being carried away by the alleged advantage conferred upon importers and Government by a high rate of exchange and by the stability of that rate. Stability is good, he says, so far as it goes, but if an exorbitant price has to be paid for securing that benefit it must be regarded as a doubtful blessing. The late Mr. Gokhale pricked the bubble of the prosperity of the Indian Government's treasury in Lord Curzon's time by showing how the continuous surpluses were secured by the imposition of indirect taxation upon the people. The Currency Committee also relies upon the saving Government are expected to make on the remittance of the Home Charges on account of the exchange being fixed at 24d. for wiping out the losses that will be entailed by the depreciation of our sterling assets in England. Foreseeing that exchange would be stabilised at 24d., Mr. Wadia appealed to the British Government to confer fiscal autonomy on India, so that the detrimental effects of the high exchange rate might be counteracted by the imposition of higher import duties. It is not difficult to see what response that appeal will evoke. Whatever fiscal policy the Indian Government are allowed to adopt, the high exchange rate now fixed, has done a serious wrong to this country. The loss to India is patent, while the compensation is problematical.

REFORM ACT RULES.

NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE AND REPORT.

MR. KHAPARDE'S MOTION LOST.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

SIR G. BARNES' MOTION CARRIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. Sir Claude Hill took the chair. There were no interpellations.

LAW REPORTS FOR PATNA.

Mr. S. Sinha moved that the Governor-General in Council may be pleased to authorise the publication of a Patna series of the "Indian Law Reports" containing decisions of the High Court of Judicature at Patna, as in the case of all the other chartered High Courts. He said all High Courts throughout India had got their own series of law reports published, and that such procedure was in accordance with the requirements of Indian Law Report Act. He understood that at present the Patna Government subscribed to a private journal issued by a private firm for its full information. If this need was really substantial and desirable it would be advisable for the Government to authorise publication of Patna series of Indian Law Reports. Public opinion in Patna had been for the past few years asking for such a publication and, in a Provincial Conference in July 1917, the same idea was expressed.

"MATTER FOR LOCAL GOVT."

Sir George Lowndes said that the Governor-General in Council would be pleased to authorise the publication of a Patna series of the law reports, but he wished, before any such authorisation were contemplated, that there ought to be some complete series of reports. During the war the Local Government could not cope with the work, and on the inauguration of the new era they could press the Local Government to look to that aspect and keep regular series of law reports. The existing Patna series was being maintained by a private firm, the period of contract with which would expire by the 31st March next year. Then the local Government could take the question up, because this was a matter purely for the local council to deal with. At the same time the speaker promised to call the attention of the Local Government to deal with the matter.

Mr. Sinha withdrew his resolution after pointing out that unless these reports were published under the authority of the Local Government it was open to the High Courts other than the Patna High Court not to be guided by the decisions reported in it.

After Mr. Sinha's resolution regarding the Patna series of law reports was withdrawn, Sir George Lowndes took the chair.

RULES OF DIFFERENT HIGH COURTS.

Mr. Sinha moved for the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to consider and report upon the expediency of assimilating rules and practices of the various High Courts in regard to the administration of criminal justice and other matters. He did so in response to a general desire expressed by the bar, both in Calcutta and Patna High Courts. In some very important matters especially in regard to the practice of determining criminal cases, the six High Courts of the country had framed rules which were very divergent. In the Calcutta High Court, all criminal cases were disposed of by a division bench of two judges, but in Patna and Allahabad the High Courts disposed of all criminal cases except those involving sentences of death or transportation for life. The provinces of Agra and Bihar and Orissa regarded this as a serious departure from the practice obtaining, for over fifty years, in the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Sinha then dwelt upon the right of audience of lawyers in all High Courts which right had been disallowed in many instances recently.

Mr. Chanda supported the resolution, and said that while his friends of the Madras Vakils' Association had the right of audience before the Original Side, it was a matter of surprise and regret that a lawyer of eminent position like Sir Rash Ghose was debarred from appearing before the Original Side. This anomaly, he said, should be removed at once.

GOVERNMENT'S "DIFFICULT POSITION."

Sir William Vincent said that in matters where Parliament had given the independence of opinion to the High Court, by certain rules, the Government of India could not reasonably interfere by any enactment of the sort proposed. The appointment of a committee by the Executive Government to deal with a question of law would not be viewed favourably by the Courts involved. As far as possible the executive authority could not question judicial discretion without injuring the dignity, independence, and prestige of the judicial authorities—an action which he, for one, with some experience of judicial line, would not for one moment contemplate. It was nothing short of restricting the authority which had been vested in the High Courts by statute. The rules of High Courts were technical and adapted to local conditions and had been maintained for many years. If a prominent member of the Patna High Court was not allowed to appear in the Calcutta High Court it was a matter purely depending upon the judicial discretion and in conformity with the powers vested in them. If Government were to accept the resolution it would be placed in a most difficult position, and any solution would be impossible. Sir William Vincent, concluding, said: It would mean the greatest discourtesy if the executive were to interfere with a purely judicial question. He would, however, draw the attention of High Courts to the specific points raised in the debate.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Sinha, replying, said after having heard the Home Member he was not satisfied that the results which he (the Home Member) apprehended would happen. He did not yield to the Home Member in his desire to maintain judicial prestige. He knew High Court judges were sensitive, sometimes too sensitive, but that was no reason why the Council should not try to do what it seemed right and judicious in the public interests. If, however, Sir William Vincent thought that he would be stirring up the hornet's nest in the six High Courts he would be the last person to place him in such an awkward position. He would be quite content with the assurance given by the Home Member that he would draw the attention of the honourable judges to the specific points of to-day's debate. He would, under the circumstances, withdraw the resolution.

Sir William Vincent: What I will do, sir, is I will send the papers of to-day's debate on the resolution to the hon. judges of the different high courts.

The resolution was by permission withdrawn.

Sir George Lowndes next called on Sir George Barnes to move the resolution which stood in his name.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Hon. Mr. Patel rose to a point of order, saying that he had given a notice of a resolution which stood in his name earlier than Sir George Barnes' did, and unless the President so ruled that Sir George Barnes' resolution was of such public importance that his one should come next, he (Mr Patel) pressed his right.

Sir George Lowndes said the practice of the Council had invariably been to take up the resolutions as they were set down in the paper. The Council would consider the resolutions to-day and to-morrow and Mr. Patel would get ample opportunity to move his resolution the importance of which would not be overlooked.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Sir George Barnes moved that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that he appoint a committee consisting of Sir Claude Hill, Mr. Mant, Mr. Ley, Mr. B. N. Sarma, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Crum, Mr. Paton, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Sir Fazulbhoy Cumumbhoy, Rai Sita Nath Ray Bahadur, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, and the mover, to examine the trade statistics and to consider and report to the Governor-General in Council whether or not it is advisable to apply to the Indian customs tariff a system of preference in favour of the goods of the Empire origin. He said:—This may seem and indeed is a very large question for a committee of this Council to approach, and I want to explain why I suggest that it should be approached in this way. His Excellency the Viceroy, when he addressed the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta last month, made it quite clear, as perhaps you will remember, that the Government of India do not wish to make any general change in the traditional policy of Government in this matter without the support of public opinion. It may be said that it is impossible for a committee of this Council, in the time, at their disposal during this session, to go into the question as deeply as may be desired, and I quite realise the validity of this criticism; but it does seem to me that they can at any rate examine the statistical position, and, without going into any very elaborate detail, give their opinion on the question whether the admission of preference as a general policy into our customs tariff would be likely to be beneficial or the reverse. I feel sure that the puplication of their opinion and of such papers on the subject as they think fit to publish will be a valuable guide to the formation of sound opinion by others outside the Council Chamber, who are interested in the subject.

OBJECT OF GOVERNMENT.

I may be asked what is the object of the Government in raising this very difficult and thorny question at the present moment. The reason is that the principle of Imperial Preference has been recently adopted in the tariff of the United Kingdom. The question has

(Continued on page 10.)

SECRETARY LANSING RESIGNS.

CHARGE OF USURPING PRESIDENTIAL FUNCTIONS.

MR. POLK TO BE APPOINTED PRO. TEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

WASHINGTON.—The Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, has tendered his resignation which President Wilson has accepted.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Polk will be appointed Secretary of State *ad interim*. It is stated that Mr. Polk will not accept the post permanently owing to ill-health.

MR. LANSING.

Whose resignation is announced to-day.

It appears that the resignation of Mr. Lansing, which the officials call a summary dismissal, is due to the bitter dispute with President Wilson who charges Mr. Lansing with usurping the Presidential functions in the first place, while President Wilson was in Paris and latterly during his illness.

Mr. Lansing replies that since January, 1919, President Wilson has not been disposed to welcome any advice as regards the negotiations in Paris or the general international affairs.

Opinion is expressed that the removal of Mr. Lansing will cause the greatest embarrassment.

CALLING CABINET MEETINGS WITHOUT PRESIDENT.

MR. LANSING'S PLEA OF DUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 19.

In the course of the correspondence which passed between President, Wilson and Mr. Lansing, President Wilson charged Mr. Lansing with acting in an unconstitutional way by calling a meeting of the Cabinet during a President's Wilson's illness pointing out that as there could not be any action without the President therefore the meetings were unnecessary. Consequently President Wilson requested Mr. Lansing's resignation on the ground that it would relieve him from embarrassment of feeling Mr. Lansing's reluctance and divergence of judgment.

In resigning Mr. Lansing said that he believed and the belief was shared by others, that the Cabinet meetings were necessary and he would have been guilty of dereliction of duty if he had acted otherwise.

PROPOSED AUCTION OF GERMAN STEAMERS.

PROHIBITED BY SUPREME COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

WASHINGTON.—The Supreme Court has prohibited the Shipping Board's proposed auction of thirty former German passenger liners. An application for injunction was made by Mr. William Hearst, whose newspapers have been opposing their sale to "English interests."

PEACE TREATY.

VOTE OE DOMINIONS.

SENATOR LODGE'S REVISED RESERVATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

NEW YORK.—Senator Lodge's revised reservation on the vote of the Dominions in the Council of the League of Nations stipulates that until the Covenant has been altered to give the United States the same number of votes as the British Empire, the United States shall not be bound by any decision in which the British Empire has cast more than one vote unless Congress has previously assented.

SENATE ON RATIFICATION.

WHAT THE AMERICANS WILL NOT BE PARTY TO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

A telegram from Washington says that the Senate is on the point of ratifying the Peace Treaty on the basis of a compromise as regards the reservations and of the future policy of the United States taking the shape of its being understood, that the United States will be opposed to the Allies trying the German war criminals and will not participate in their trial.

Representatives for the League of Nations will be quickly chosen, but the United States will oppose sending troops to plebiscite areas. Finally the mandates for the United States are not at present favoured.

ARMENIA, GEORGIA AND AZERBAIJAN.

FRESH NEGOTIATIONS FOR ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—According to an Armenian newspaper fresh negotiations are taking place between Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan with a view to conclusion of the alliance.

PERSIA AND ARMENIA.

DELEGATION FOR ESTABLISHING COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

The Persian delegation has arrived at Erivan with the object of establishing commercial and economic relations between Persia and Armenia.

THE REDS MENACE.

PREPARATION FOR OFFENSIVE AGAINST POLAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 19.

The "Times" publishes an interview with General Pilsudski, Generalissimo of Poland. He confirmed the report that despite Poland's receipt of the conciliatory Bolshevist peace note, the Reds are making preparations without remission for a great offensive against Poland. Nevertheless owing to internal conditions the present was a most critical moment for the Bolshevists, and he was convinced that despite the Reds' ability to concentrate far greater forces, the Poles were unconquerable.

EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

AGREEMENT SIGNED BY O'GRADY AND LITVINOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

COPENHAGEN.—M. O'Grady and Litvinoff have signed an agreement providing for the release of all the British prisoners of war and civilians in exchange for the Russian prisoners of war in England and in the hands of the Archangel Government. It is expected that the British prisoners will be out of Russia within a month.

GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

Sthamer, German Charge-d'Affairs, has arrived in London. There were no demonstrations.

LOOP-HOLES FOR PROFITEERS.

DRASTIC LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

LIMITATIONS OF PRESENT ACT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 19.

The "Daily Mail" says that the Board of Trade has been advised that merchants who have been accepting only what purchasers have offered, cannot be prosecuted under the Profiteering Act. The decision means that the Act is impotent to check profits soaring at the rate of thousands per cent. that there will be no wool prosecutions and that the Government is powerless against wholesale merchants. There is a general feeling that fresh legislation is imperative without delay.

PATAGONIA'S OUTPUT OF MEAT FOR 1920.

PURCHASED BY BRITISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

The Government has purchased the whole of the output of meat of Patagonia for 1920.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

M. MILLERAND ON THEIR RELATIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 20.

Prior to returning to Paris at 7-40 this morning M. Millerand informed Reuter's representative that he was quite satisfied with the result of his conversations. The relations between England and France could not be better. There was complete understanding between them. "I hope", said M. Millerand, "to return to England in a week or so. Meanwhile, be assured that all is well." M. Millerand's concluding words were:—"The sky is clear. There are no clouds."

FOOTBALL.

IRELAND US WALES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1 a.m., Feb. 20.

Thirty thousand people witnessed the International Association Football Match between Ireland and Wales to-day. Early in the game the Irish forwards broke away, McCandless ending a fine run by scoring. The Welshmen were rarely dangerous in the first half and the interval came with Ireland leading by one goal. After resumption, the Welshmen pressed and Davies scored. Then Emerson scored for Ireland. Seven minutes from finish Davies equalised.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Feb. 19.

In the International Rugby Football match at Dublin, England beat Ireland by fourteen points to eleven.

In the International Association Football match at Belfast, Ireland and Wales played a drawn game each side scoring twice.

DETAILS OF THE RUGBY MATCH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 19.

Fine weather prevailed at Dublin for the rugby match between Ireland and England which was witnessed by 25,000 spectators. England did all the pressing in the first half, but the only score was a penalty goal for Ireland kicked by Lloyd. Within four minutes of resuming after the interval, Dinekson scored a try for Ireland which was not converted, and immediately afterwards Lloyd scored another which he himself converted. England played up splendidly and Wakefield and Mellish scored unconverted tries. Then Myers got a try which was converted by Cumberlege, and eleven minutes from the close Lowe scored another try. England gaining a great victory. Lloyd was injured and was carried off near the end.

LEAVES NICE FOR ROME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 19.

NICE.—The Shah has left for Rome where he will stay until the end of winter.

(Continued from Column 6.)

with the accession of Pundit Rambhaj Dutt Chowdhri as a whole-time public man (the Pundit proposes to devote himself specially to the work of uplifting the depressed classes), and with other veterans like Lala Harkishen Lal and Mr. Dunichand, Dr. Kitchlow and others working for the common cause, there should be no apprehension about the future of public life in this province.

PUNJAB LETTER.

REFORMS AND BUREAUCRACY.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

The proceedings of the conference summoned to draw up suggestions for the scheme for the new Punjab Legislative Council to be framed under the Government of India Act have been conducted in the usual hole-and-corner fashion, so palatable to the bureaucratic taste. The Indian Association, Lahore as well as the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee expressed their willingness to assist in the task and co-operate with the authorities in framing the outlines of the new order of things but the latter, for reasons of their own, did not see their way to accept the help offered. It is true that the non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council were invited by the Lieutenant-Governor to discuss the matter with Mr. Hallifax, Acting Financial Commissioner, and it is understood that they discussed the matter among themselves for two days and had further two days' discussion with Mr. Hallifax, but unfortunately this is all that the authorities have done in the way of inviting non-official co-operation. The bureaucracy is still unwilling, if it can help it, to concede the faculty of reason and judgment to the people and would fain play the role of a benevolent despot, the Government of India Act, 1919, and the Royal Proclamation not withstanding. And this is true of this province in a much larger measure than in the rest of the country. It may be that some consultation with some select non-officials does sometimes take place in closed chambers, but he would be a bold man, who would say that it is exactly the way to be adopted in the much-vaccuted new order of things or is calculated to impress the people with the desire of the local authorities to introduce the reality of responsible government, may be by progressive stages. It is indeed time that the old attitude of benevolent despotism were given a final quietus. It has had its day and must now cease to be. But our bureaucracy would have it otherwise, and thus it was that a scheme of important and far-reaching consequence relating to the franchise in the province was hastily drawn up in this hole-and-corner fashion and forwarded to the Government of India.

SOME DETAILS.

Some details of the official scheme have, however, fizzled out. It is said that the new Punjab Legislative Council will consist of 136 members, of which 60 members will be elected non-officials. About 48 seats have been allotted to the rural areas and only 10 seats to the urban area. The number of people eligible for the franchise is stated to be as follows—Mahomedans 1,38,000, Hindus 92,000 and Sikhs 92,000. The franchise is based on a property qualification, all persons paying a land revenue of Rs. 25 per annum or an income-tax of Rs. 52 per year being eligible. Of course, the compact formed at Lucknow which has since received the imprimatur of the Joint Parliamentary Committee will be observed, and half the seats will go to Mahomedans, and the other half to the rest of the community. A good deal of interest, however, centres round the classification and the groupings of seats, and it is fervently to be hoped that the anomalies of the present groupings, in which Lahore is mated with Dera Ghazi Khan and is represented in the Punjab Legislative Council by a gentleman, who is innocent of English, will be avoided. In the settlement of all these important matters, a frank and free interchange of opinions between the leaders of non-official opinion and the bureaucracy would have certainly facilitated an easy solution, but that is not the way of the bureaucracy. Not only this, a certain Deputy Commissioner (Mr. W. S. Hamilton, I.C.S., of Jullundur) has been at pains to go to other extreme and has recently surpassed himself by calling the local Congress Committee of Jullundur a self-constituted and irresponsible body. Some of the Moderate organs and public men have, of late, been spinning out long-drawn homilies on co-operation with officialdom and the Anglo-Indian community. They, however, forget that no co-operation is possible, if it involves truckling to bureaucratic and Anglo-Indian susceptibilities, and that when the bureaucracy chooses to add insult to injury in the fashion of the Jullundur tin-god, the door is effectually banged against co-operation and mutual intercourse.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S HOME-COMING.

The home-coming of Lala Lajpat Rai, the distinguished Punjab leader and patriot after a sojourn of six years in foreign lands is awaited with intense excitement in his native province. At the recent joint meeting of the Punjab Provincial Committee and the Indian Association, a strong committee was formed with power to co-opt leading citizens to accord to the great Lala a suitable reception and welcome. It requires no prophet to say that the reception of Lala Lajpat Rai will be worthy of the place he has won and occupies in the hearts of the people. The future plans of Lala Lajpat Rai are unknown, but there can be no doubt that he will devote himself to the service of his country even in a greater measure than before. By the way, it may be mentioned that a civilian Chief Judge, (Sir Donald Johnstone) has with the characteristic short sightedness and indiscretion, peculiar to a bureaucratic temperament, removed Lala Lajpat Rai's name from the list of legal practitioners a few years ago. The Lala never gave to the legal profession what was meant for the Arya Samaj and the country, and he can well afford to smile over this exhibition of bureaucratic pettiness. With Lala Lajpat Rai again in our midst in his proper place in the councils of the nation, and

(Continued in Column 5.)

REFORM ACT RULES.

(Continued from page 9.)

consequently become one of practical politics for India, and it seems to the Government that the time has come for examining the question afresh. As the Council is aware, it was carefully examined during Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, and the results of that examination are contained in an exhaustive minute by Sir Edward Law in the despatch which covered the minute and which has been published. Lord Curzon's Government came to a conclusion against adopting a scheme of Imperial Preference, and this despatch and minute must form the starting point for any new enquiry. My department, I need hardly say, has made an examination of the statistical position as it exists at present in comparison with that which obtained when Sir Edward Law's minute was written, but we believe that the practical knowledge which the gentlemen whose names have been suggested as members of the committee can bring to bear on the subject will be more helpful and will do much to secure a true view of the effect of preferential duties on the trades in which India is interested. If this Council then accepts the resolution which I put forward, the first papers which will need their careful consideration are the minute and despatch of 1903. I do not propose at the present moment to weary the Council with a mass of figures but I think they may be interested to know how the statistical position was for the year before the war. In 1903 the United Kingdom's share of our import trade was 66.5 per cent., the share of other parts of the Empire was 9.5 per cent and the share of foreign countries was 24 per cent. In the year before the war the United Kingdom's share had fallen to 64 per cent., the share of other parts of the Empire to 5 per cent., and the share of foreign countries had risen to 31 per cent. As regards the export trade the United Kingdom's share had fallen from 25 to 23.5 per cent., the share of other parts of the Empire had risen from 13 to 14 per cent and the share of foreign countries had risen from 62.5 to 65.5 per cent. As far as the statistics of imports and exports go the two positions in 1903 and 1914 are therefore similar to an extraordinary degree. When we take into account the great changes which the world has undergone during the past five years, indeed, the variations are so slight that they would not seem prima facie to vitiate the general conclusion reached in 1903 that India can have little to gain from a scheme of imperial preference. There are however other sides of the question which will deserve the attention of the Committee. In the first place I would observe that the adverse decision of Lord Curzon's Government was based in some measure on the danger of reprisals by foreign nations. We should like the opinion of the members of the Committee who have many of them got special means of forming an estimate on this point whether that danger is to-day a real one or as serious as it seemed to Lord Curzon's Government. The position is further changed in the second place by the adoption of a policy of preference in other parts of the Empire including the United Kingdom. The Government desire that the question should be looked at quite dispassionately and in the first instance from a purely interested point of view. Was India prospectively to gain or to lose, supposing a scheme of preference to goods of the Empire origin is generally adopted as in fact in actual practice it already has been in portions of the Empire. Will it be a wise policy in our own interests to abstain?

EXPORT MARKETS.

We must remember, I think, that we hope in the future to be something more than a source of supply of raw materials for other people's industries to work up. We look forward to the development of our own industries. I think we are even justified in looking forward to the possibility of finding export markets for our manufactured products either within the Empire or without. I think I might reasonably say that there are some portions of the Empire not far from our own shores which we might justly look upon as a natural outlet for our goods. If we are to compete on unfavourable terms in these markets with other portions of the Empire which are admitted to preferential duties, it would seem *prima facie* that we should be placing ourselves at the outset at a disadvantage. This, of course, is only one aspect of the case which has many sides to it and I do not wish to be thought in any way as suggesting a decision in favour of one side or the other. Nor again do I wish to be interpreted as suggesting that the matter should be looked at absolutely and entirely from a selfish point of view. As His Excellency the Viceroy remarked to the Association of Chambers of Commerce, while it is the interests of India to which we have first to look, it will be unwise to take a wholly parochial view and in developing the tariff policy of the future we ought to be able to evolve some system which will be to the advantage not of ourselves alone but also of the Empire of which we are a part. And here I may remind the Council that this is not the first occasion on which the question has been discussed in this Council. Seven years ago on 17th March 1913 the Hon. Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis (who I am glad to say is still a member of this Council) moved a resolution in the following terms:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council the desirability, in view of the loss of opium revenue, of considering financial measures for strengthening the resources of Government with special reference to the possibility of increasing revenue under a system of preferential tariffs with the United Kingdom and the Colonies."

NO FEAR FROM RETALIATION.

In a carefully reasoned speech he quoted the trade figures which were then applicable and urged that India had nothing to fear from retaliation in the event of her increasing her import duties with the object of giving preference to other parts of the Empire. The figures on which the proposed committee must work are of course the more recent figures, but there are parts of Sir Gangadhar's speech which apply to present conditions just as they did when his speech was delivered and I should like to make my apologies to him for quoting a few sentences from what he said. He asked:—"What has India to gain by a scheme of imperial preference? Her exports to the United Kingdom for instance are much smaller than her imimports. Then she will have to give preference in a great many things and will receive a preference in a very few. Sir, I admit the premises but I deny the conclusion. It is true that we ask for very little favourable terms for our cotton goods, our sugar, our tea, tobacco, and coffee, and it is true that we can give a great deal but I maintain that this is not a question to be treated in the spirit of a petty huckster lamenting over one-sided bargain. There are likewise other advantages to be reaped from imperial preference, of which I need but mention as an instance the solidarity of the Empire." Those were Sir Gangadhar's words. Since then the position has been somewhat changed by the adoption of the principle of preference in the United Kingdom's Budget. Our tea, tobacco, and coffee are all given a preference on entry into the United Kingdom. Our sugar would be entitled to a preference if we had any to export, but unfortunately India is an importer of sugar and not an exporter. With regard to cotton goods the position is somewhat changed since the date when Sir Gangadhar made his speech. There was then an import duty of 3½ per cent. on cotton piece-goods and a corresponding excise duty of 3½ per cent. The import duty has, as you all know, been raised since then to 7½ per cent., while the excise duty remains at its old figure of 3½ per cent. Thus the excise duty at present forms a much smaller proportion of the import duty than it did in 1904 or 1913. I only refer to this matter here because I wish to add that in the view of the Government of India it must be a condition of the acceptance of the principle of imperial preference by India that the excise duty on cotton piece-goods should be totally abolished. Now, Sir, I want again to make it quite clear that this is not a resolution in favour of imperial preference. We only want the position to be examined. It is a resolution for the appointment of a committee whose duty it will be to give their opinion on the question of policy, that is to say, whether viewed in the cold light of statistics it will be consistent with the interests of India to apply to the Indian customs tariff a system of preference in favour of goods of the Empire origin.

MR. PATEL.

Speaking on Sir George Barnes' resolution on Imperial Preference, Mr. Patel said he did not really understand why at this particular juncture the Government should press forward the question of Imperial Preference. The Hon. Mover seemed to think that because the British Government had recently accepted the policy of Imperial Preference the Indian Government should as well do the same. The speaker believed they were all protectionists and even the Government officials were Protectionists. This question was discussed in Lord Curzon's time and the Committee arrived at the conclusion that Imperial Preference would not be to the advantage of India. Only recently Mr. Montagu gave expression to a similar idea in replying to a question in the House of Commons. It would therefore not be safe to bind India to the policy of Imperial Preference.

Sir George Barnes rising to a point of order said the resolution simply asked for an enquiry as to whether Imperial Preference should be adopted.

Mr. Patel said the Government was still wholly Protectionist. (Laughter).

Sir George Lowndes rising to a point of order said the Government was not committed to the policy of protection.

Mr. Patel asked even if the policy of Imperial Preference were adopted, with whom was India going to deal? Should India give any sort of preference to South Africa and East Africa who have made themselves prominently known as anti-Indian? Could these Union Governments expect good offices at the hands of Indians whose brothers were wretchedly and most deplorably treated in their respective Governments? Unless India was a self-governing partner of the British Empire and unless fiscal autonomy was granted to India this resolution could not safely be adopted.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee said he was not an expert in commercial matters but all his life he had been a protectionist. There was no such thing as principle in politics (Laughter). He confessed he was a protectionist but there was no reason why he should put himself down to his old habits, if changed circumstances dictated a different course. The question ought to be fully gone into and if the Committee recommended the acceptance of Imperial Preference he would not hesitate to adopt it.

PREMATURE TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE.

Mr. Khaparde said his difficulty was to understand how this question of Imperial Preference cropped up now. They must have finished products to export before thinking how to export and where to export. It was premature now to appoint a Committee. He opposed the resolution

MR. SARMA.

Mr. Sarma supporting the amendment of Mr. Crum said Government wanted to take them into confidence and discuss with them the solution of the question of such magnitude and importance. Non-official co-operation was asked for and if after long deliberations the non-officials felt strongly against the proposals of the Government it was open to them not to endorse the motion. The Industrial Conference at Bombay demanded that a fair chance should be given to Indians to discuss the matter before the final settlement and this resolution was offering a golden opportunity to discuss the matter with Government officials. Messrs. Patel and Kharparde laboured under some misapprehension as to the scope of the resolution. The speaker believed the resolution was non-committal and at the same time gave an opportunity to the representation of public opinion.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha wanted to know what the Government would do with the recommendation of the Committee and urged that the country must be fully consulted. He denied Sir C. M. Chitnavis' assertion that England adopted preferential tariff and drew attention to the complex exchange policy and economic confusion in Europe where new dogmas and new theories were cropping up. He said he however saw no objection to the appointment of a Committee.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

Sir George Barnes accepted the amendment of Mr. Crum and in reply to Sir Dinshaw Wacha's speech pointed out that what was intended now was nothing more than a preliminary survey of statistics and the whole position. The resolution as amended was carried.

The portion of the discussion where asteriks appear has not been received up to the time of going to press.—Ed.—"B.C.".

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

After the discussion on Sir George Barne's resolution on Imperial Preference was over, Mr. Khaparde moved that a Committee of all non-official Members of the Council be appointed to consider and report on the Rules and Regulations framed and to be framed under the Government of India Act 1919. He said that there was a precedent when the Reform Scheme was discussed in 1917 and a new precedent would also be established by the amendment which the Home Member would move to the appointment of a Select Committee on the Marriage Bill. He knew an informal Committee was already sitting to discuss the rules to be framed under the Reform Act but the matter was so important from the Indian point of view that it ought to be freely discussed all over the country and a Committee of all non-official members to discuss the rules was highly desirable. The speaker apprehended that the present informal Committee did not fully represent all shades of opinion and as such was liable to take a one-sided view of the matter. He belonged to a party that wanted to make the utmost of what had been granted to them by the Reform Act. There appeared to be a wrong notion about the Act itself and the Committee composed of all non-official members representing all shades of opinion would have a beneficent effect in spreading co-operation and goodwill among them.

MR. CHANDA.

Mr. Chanda supporting said the rules and regulations to be framed under the Reform Act were of vital importance to them, even more important than the Act itself. These should be considered from every point of view. As regards the Committee now sitting they did not know how it was composed. He would prefer a system of election to selection. In the matter of the composition of the Committee he was not aware whether the various interests affected by the Act were represented on the Committee. It reminded him of a learned judge who used to write judgments before he heard the

MOTION OPPOSED.

the arguments.

Sir William Marris on behalf of the Government opposed the resolution and said that he was glad Mr. Khaparde had made no suggestion that the object of the Government in this matter was to observe an attitude of secrecy. He confidently asked those non-official members who knew the work already done whether the picture drawn by Mr. Chanda was not a complete travesty of what had taken place. The Advisory Committee which was already dealing with the business held several informal meetings and had done much good work and he was to acknowledge the entirely reasonable and conciliatary spirit and the sense of responsibility with which the non-official members of the Committee had approached it. He, therefore, left it to those non-official members of the Committee to state whether in the proposals put before them there was anything rigid, impracticable or antideluvian. In asking the Council not to accept the motion Sir William Marris said that for the purpose they had in view the Government had already appointed a small, but thoroughly representative Committee containing members from the major provinces. If they had a Committee even five or six times bigger than what the hon. mover suggested everybody with practical experience would admit that general discussion would be impossible and it would take a very long time before they could finish the task. But they had only a few months left before them after which the Prince of Wales would be here to inaugurate the new era. Meanwhile, they had to discuss the rules in Committee and then refer them to the local Governments for opinion after which the whole scheme would be reconsidered and sent to Parliament and the Joint Committee. The Parliament and Joint Committee would take their own time to put the rules in final shape. Whatever obscurities there might be in regard to the discussion before the Joint Committee one thing was clear, that the body believed strongly in Parliamentary methods. The Hon. Mover's proposition might be practicable if the conditions in India were analogous to those in England. If they had the power to make regulations with the concurrence of the Governor-General in Council they could easily do so, but at present they could not without the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. This might perhaps be possible in the new era.

MR. PATEL.

Mr. Patel regretted that Sir William Marris did not mention the names of the members of the Committee. This Committee was charged with the responsible task of framing rules for Imperial as well as Provincial Councils and he wanted that men having experience of both should be members and he was not sure whether that had been done. He was for electing the members of the Committee rather than selecting them. There were already complaints against the composition of the Provincial Advisory Board. Why should not the Government ask the non-official members to send their representatives to the Committee? He reminded the Council that the Morley-Minto Reform became nugatory because of the rules and regulations. What he insisted on was that the non-official members should be taken into confidence. He anticipated no difficulty if all the non-official members sat round the table and discussed the rules and made recommendations to his Excellency the Viceroy.

MR. BANERJEA'S TRIBUTE TO SIR W. MARRIS.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea as a member of the Committee paid a tribute to the courteous attitude of Sir William Marris and Mr. Muddiman towards non-official members of the Committee.

Mr. Sinha agreed with Mr. Banerjea and said the officials had shown the utmost courtesy to the non-official members. He was of opinion that if all the non-official members were put on the Committee its deliberations would have had more weight, but he was sorry he could not agree with Mr. Khaparde. The Committee had already held several meetings and done considerable work and they could not start over again.

MR. KHAPARDE'S REPLY.

Mr. Khaparde, replying, said, he remained unconvinced that a bigger Committee was not necessary to deal with the rules. The eulogies expressed by Mr. Banerjea and Mr. Sinha were all right in their way, but the non-official members had certainly the right to expect that their wishes in the matter should have been consulted. He strongly commended the resolution for the acceptance of the Council.

Sir William Marris, replying to the debate, thought that Messrs. Khaparde and Patel had really no substantial ground for suggesting that they had been kept back in the dark. He was grateful to Messrs. Banerjea and Sinha for having told the Council of the way in which the work had been proceeding.

RESOLUTION LOST.

The resolution was put to vote and lost, only four voting for it by raising their hands. Mr. Khaparde asked whether the votes should be recorded or not. Sir George Lowndes said, "No, they won't be recorded." The four voting for the resolution were Messrs. Patel, Khaparde, Chanda and Muhammed Ismail Chaudhuri.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

SHIFTING OF CAPITAL.

MR. SARMA'S RESOLUTION LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(Delayed in Transmission.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at which Sir George Lowndes presided, speaking on Mr. Sarma's resolution on change of capital Mr. Asad Ali said there was considerable difference of opinion among non-officials as to the desirability of discontinuing Simla exodus. It would not be advisable to discontinue moving to Simla. New Delhi stood as an emblem of Hindu-Moslem unity. By changing the capital the Government would have to concur best the pass dependiture of all over again and he was not inclined to support the idea of changing capital and such frequent change was highly objectionable. They should all endeavour to make Delhi a worthy capital of the British Empire. It was expedient that the building operation in New Delhi should be more rapid.

MR. KHAPARDE.

Mr. Khaparde said Delhi was already in possession of the status of capital and possession was nine points in law. Those who opposed it should have to make a case against it. If anybody insisted on a change he should certainly press the claims of the Central Provinces. As the very name signified it, it was central. (Laughter). Pachmari would be quite suitable. He was not very enthusiastic about historic associations. On the contrary it was better to go to a place which had no historic memory. The capital of the United States had no history about it. There was not much force in his opinion that there was no political or commercial opinion in Delhi. Mr. Khaparde pressed the claim of Bethul in the Central Provinces and finally suported Mr. Patel's amendment.

SIR ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN.

Sir Zulfiquar Ali Khan said when the similar question was raised in Simla last September he lodged his protest against it. The same reasons existed to-day and he strongly opposed the question being reopened. Government would surely stultify itself in the eyes of the people if it constantly changed its capital. They could not lightly set aside the pronouncement of the King Emperor and it showed a lack of perspective on the part of the members to reopen the question of the location of capital. He could not understand how any one with a sense of responsibility could propose such a thing as the change of capital.

DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.

Sir Claude Hill, continuing the debate on Mr. Sarma's resolution, said he regarded it matter of satisfaction that that important matter should have come before legislative council. Attention had been repeatedly drawn by all non-official speakers as to the location of the Legislative Council. He thought this particular question covered only a small aspect of the whole problem. The problem in fact included the question where was the administrative machinery going to be located. Mr. Sastri had a suggestion that Government administrative staff could be permanently located at Allahabad and for three excessively hot months it could retire for holidays. In regard to that point it must not be ignored that India stood now in a situation of very great responsibility with regard to the future. India had in past suffered compared with her present greatness from her adhering to hot places under the whole year with the result that administrative machinery in hot weather eased off and advancement and progress was retarded. India of to-day and India of the future could not suffer any slackening in its administrative machinery. She would have to compete with other nations of the world in regard to efficiency. Continuing, Sir Claude Hill said:—If it is a question of India having one centre, she must find a centre where the work of higher pressure can be conducted throughout the year. It is not the question of Legislative Councils siting for six months or nine months a year. It is a question of administrative machinery carrying on the work. I think this is an aspect, which has not been fully realised." Sir Claude assured the Council that in 1911, Delhi was selected as a capital after prolonged consideration and after weighting the claims of all rival cities. Even if a Committee be appointed excluding the members belonging to the province of Bengal, the result would certainly be in favour of Delhi. As far as expenditure was concerned it was not a question as to how much had already been spent on rebuilding Delhi, but whether under a limited sum any other city could provide the same sort of facilities and forts which Delhi was expected in due course to provide. An average cost per acre at Delhi was Rs. 123 only, while the cost involved at Calcutta, highly congested as at present it was, would be enormous. Moreover, for special reasons the Army Headquarters was located in Simla during the whole year and Delhi being near to it as soon as accommodation could be arranged army headquarters could as well move to Delhi. The fact was that a move to any other place would mean an extra enormous expenditure and consideration of position of tax payers obliged Government to abandon any suggestion for a change. Moreover the Kalka-Simla Railway being a state Railway, the abandonment of Simla would mean a tremendous loss which Government could no contemplate to bear. As an answer to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's inquiry Sir Claude Hill assured the Council that Government had decided to remain in Delhi from the 15th October to 15th April directly comfortable accommodation had been arranged and this period might be extended still further after Delhi had undergone all the proposed changes, which had been thrown in the background due to the exigencies of war. He believed there would be no dissentient voice. As a matter of fact, the 8 years' connection with Delhi gave a stimulus to the political changes now granted to India. Indians ought not to ignore one patent fact that the future capital of this country should be in accordance wih Indian national spirit and past traditions. Delhi was the only city in India to fulfil that aspect. It was the seat of past kingdoms, it was full of glories. National sentiment and adherance to past traditions must dictate to the Indian nation that Delhi should retain its present position.

SIR D. WACHA.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said he suggested that a committee at this stage would do no good. If the committee went round with candles in their hands, he was sure they would not be able to find out a place where Government could live year in and year out. In his opinion the military side of the question could not be ignored. He did not expect that capitals should move so fast from place to place. He had no doubt commerce and public opinion would grow in Delhi in time. If the proposition of change of capital to a central place was accepted he did not know how the money was forthcoming. It would be far better, therefore, to remain in Delhi and let a greater Delhi rise.

RAJAH RAMPAL SINGH.

Rajah Rampal Singh opposed the resolution. In spite of all her short-comings, comings. Delhi had a fascination of its own and there was no necessity to dislodge her from her present position. Moreover, they could not go behind the King Emperor's Proclamation which had sanctity of its own. Large amount of money had already been sunk in Delhi and it would not be wise that it should be all a waste. He took strong exception to the remarks of Mr. Shastri that the Government of the United Provinces had changed its capital from Allahabad to Lucknow. It had done nothing of the kind. His Honour had only appointed a committee for the purpose of finding out the desirability of building a Council Chamber in Lucknow and that committee had by majority decided in favour of a council chamber being built at Lucknow.

MR. CRUM WITHDRAWS AMENDMENT.

Mr. Crum, replying, said he purposely avoided making special reference to Calcutta or any other place but since Government did not wish to appoint a committee and since other gentlemen had named other places he would say Calcutta was not possible for the return of the capital. He had consulted Calcutta and came to that conclusion. He recalled the Bengal Chamber's suggestion that the capital should be in Simla, that a ceremonial capital would be in Delhi, that the Government of India should travel among important centres, that the Army Headquarters should remain at Simla. A good part of the Government of India could also remain there. Having regard to the assurance given that the discussions would not be lost sight of, he withdrew his amendment.

MR. PATEL INSISTS ON HIS AMENDMENT.

Mr. Patel said he could not follow Mr. Crum's example. He did not see see much constitutional difficulty and suggested that Government might place to-day's discussion before His Majesty for consideration. Mr. Sarma's resolution or his amendment did not debar the capital remaining in Delhi, but what they objected was Government moving about from place to place. The question would be more and more difficult and the best course was to attempt a solution. He, therefore, asked his amendment to be considered.

MR. CHANDA WITHDRAWS AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Chanda thought the appointment of Committee would lead to great unrest in the country. The debate had shown that very few had defended Delhi. He urged that the Government of India should put before the Home Government the views expressed. Already the foundation laid by the King-Emperor had been shifted to another place and full advantage should be taken of the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales. He withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Sarma summed up the debate and thanked Sir William Vincent for his pledge of placing the discussion before the Viceroy and complemented Sir Claude Hill for the important facts placed before the Council. The real work of the Government of India in future would be performed by the Legislative Council and minute details by the administrative machinery, and consequently from the view of the representatives of the people, Delhi was ill-suited for a capital.

Sir William Vincent, briefly replying, pointed out that he had only said that he would call for the papers of this debate to be put before His Excellency in order that he might decide what action was necessary. That was in accordance with the official decision in this matter. The speaker hoped the Council would not press Government.

RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENT LOST.

Mr. Patel's amendment was put and lost and on his pressing for a division, the amendment was rejected by six voting for and 32 voting against it. The original resolution of Mr. Sarma was next put to the Council and lost only five voting for it.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

RESOLUTIONS ADMITTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 18.

The following resolutions have been admitted.

Mr. W. E. Crum, will move "that this Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council the introduction as early as possible of a Bill for the registration of business names in India similar to the British Registration of Business Names Act 1916.

Mr. B. N. Sarma will move that this Council recomends to the Governor-General in-Council, (A) that Council Bills be sold in London only in so far as it may be necessary to do so to meet the requirements of the Secretary of State for India and (B) that reverse Council drafts be sold only for *bona fide* trade purposed. "This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that gold imports into India be freed from all restrictions. "This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that the control over foodstuffs particularly rice between province and province and district and district in the same province wherever it exists at, present be abolished.

Mr. Srinivassa Sastri will move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council, (A) that steps be taken to institute a Civil Medical Service absorbing all the civil posts at present held by the Indian Medical Service and it be recruited from the Independent Medical profession the civil medical officers and Indian Medical Service, the last being restricted to ten per cent of the cadre and (B) that the Indian Medical Service, which would then be exclusively military, be recruited by simultaneous competitive examination in India and in England or be separate competitive examinations to the extent of one half in India and one-half in England.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

DELHI, Feb. 18.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on 20th February, Mr. Hailey will present the Select Committee's report on the Government Securities Bill.

At the meeting on the 25th, Sir William Vincent will present the Select Committee's report on the Workman's Breach of Contract Act Amendment Bill. The Census Bill, and Land Acquisition Act Amend- Provincial Insolvency Act Amendment Bill Indian Sariff Act Amendment Bill will be considered and passed.

Mr. Dobbs will introduce a Bill to take power to require passports of persons entering British India.

Sir Claude Hill will introduce the Dourine Act Amendment Bill and Glanders and Farcy Bill.

Sir George Barnes will refer the Import and Export of Goods Act Amendment Bill to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rai Sita Nath Ray, Mr. Mant, Mr. Sarma, Mr. Ley, Mr. Mepherson, Mr. Crum, Mr. Jaffar, Mr. Cook and the mover and that it be a special instruction to the Select Committee to consider whether the provisions of Section 3 of the said Act should be amended with the object of limiting its scope and if so to report the amendments in the Act which the committee consider necessary or desirable to give effect to that purpose.

Mr. Patel will move that the Bill "to provide that marriage between Hidus of different castes are valid" be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir William Vincent, Mr. Muddiman, Dr. Sapru, Mr. Chanda, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Khaparde, Mr. Mepherson, Mr. Sinha, Mr. Kincaid and the mover.

Sir William Vincent will move as an amendment "that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir George Lowndes and all the non-official members of this council.

ALLEGED SEWING COTTON COMBINE.

PROFITEERING ACT SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Recd. 1-45 p.m., Feb. 19.

The Profiteering Act Sub-Committee inquiring into the alleged sewing cotton combine report after exhaustive inquiries, that the manufacture of sewing cotton is the virtual monopoly of Messrs. Coats, who have taken advantage of their monopoly to restrict the trade, making it extremly difficult for competing firms to obtain a footing.

They report that in view of the fact that in last September Messrs. Coats estimated total manufacturing and selling costs amounted to three point eight three pence per reel, the advancement of the retail selling price (to seven pence farthing) was hardly justifiable. The retail price should not have exceeded six pence a reel. Messrs. Coats' increased their net profit per reel between 1914 and 1919 by 168 per cent. The Sub-Committee however are of opinion that when Messrs. Coats' present supplies of raw and manufactured cotton are exhausted the price of sewing cotton must rise unless the price of cotton falls.

HOME FOR CHILDREN.

The ceremony of laying the Foundation stone of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home for Children (Matunga) of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India was performed by her Excellency Lady Lloyd yesterday. A full report of the function will appear later.

NEW YORK LETTER.

INDIA AND AMERICA.

'LABOUR AND ITS RIGHTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

We have received the following from the Indian Information Bureau of New York:—

After months of silence, the American press has at last come out with the full accounts of the Punjab tragedy. Conservative papers have been devoting column upon column to the disclosures and admissions made before the Hunter Committee by "Dyer." The details of Amritsar and Gujranwala are being retold in all their horror. One or two pro-British Journals, like the "New York Times," see in these massacres "a just and able leadership by one of the most respected Indian officials, Lt.-Governor Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The grant of "Home Rule" has, likewise, been receiving unusual attention. The majority of the papers contend that now that the generous and noble-minded British have given the Indians the boon of boons, there should be a cessation of agitation, and the beginning of a "New Era."

Lala Lajpatrai.

Lala Lajpat Rai left New York on December 24th. One of his friends remarked that so many banquets were given in his honor that he was getting indigestion. Hardly a week passed in the two months before he left when some public dinner by some public organization or other was not given to him. It speaks well of the work that he has done and the sympathy he has created for India. Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, the editor of the "Nation" at the dinner given in the Hotel des Artistes by the League of Oppressed Peoples, voicing the sentiments of Lalaji's many American friends said: "We can only assure him that wherever he goes we are going to follow him and, as far as we can watch over him and his destiny; we can only give him the assurance that if at any time he should have need of our help, he may count upon it without reservation."

He characterized Rajpat Rai as being: "A wise, brave and sound ambassador, generous and made to interpreter of a great race to our American democracy, a profound student of human liberties, with a heart responsive to the upward aspirations of mankind of every clime." One of the most interesing speeches given on this evening was by Miss Soumey Tchang, the secretary of the Chinese delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. Speaking in behalf of China, she said: "There may be danger for Mr. Rai to go back to India now, but, as we have in a Chinese proverb, "Unless you enter the tiger's den you cannot hope to obtain the tiger's cub I remember that at the time of the Chinese Revolution in 1911 an Indian Society in Paris sent to Dr. Sen a message of congratulation. In reply Dr. Sen said, "The torch of liberty which is burning now in China sheds its light upon far-off India.' It is to be hoped that that light will become more powerful and burst into flames. India helped China greatly by giving us the beautiful teachings of Buddha. In return, China now sends to that country, her new gospel of freedom."

American Labour and India.

The attitude of American labour was voiced by men and women of national repute, such as Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seaman's Union; Dr. Abraham Lukowitz, of the American Labour Party; Miss Rose Schneiderman, President of the Women's Trade Union League, and Edward I. Hanna, President of the Central Federated Union of New York.

Andrew Furuseth urged American labour, if it valued its traditions and idealism, to oppose the deportation of the Hindus. Dr. Lefkowitz exposed the miserable conditions of Hindu labourers in Canada, South Africa, the West Indies, and the United States. He argued hat it was not immigrants from India who were trying to beat down the American standards of living, but that it was American capitalists like Gary. The facts which he gave of the indentured labour system, which is nothing less than slavery, under which Hindu workers exist in and out of India, moved his audience.

"The Hindu problem is our problem," the speaker said. "The job of American Labour is to bring the lowest group of labour to the highest. We cannot do this if we keep the Hindu labourer where the British capitalist can continue to mercilessly exploit him. As a member of the working class, as a worker, and as an American worker, I say to you that our exclusion laws are unfair and unjust to our brothers of the Orient. If we continue we will build up a situation which will shake the foundations of the world. We must unite with them and together fight shoulder to shoulder to usher in the world, based on equal justice for all of us."

Organized labour is taking considerable interest in the cases of a number of Indian revolutionists, who are now held for deportation. In a meeting held in the Cooper Union, New York on December 4th, resolutions were passed opposing the deportation of Hindu political refugees, under arrest by the United States police, at the instance of the British agents.

The Orient.

The significance of the Asiatic situation has been recently expressed by a writer in the "New York Evening Post," who declared that it is a matter for keen regret that so many Americans who are not in commercial relations with the Far East give only casual consideration to the problems of Asia. The war, declares this writer, has made of Asia a new Asia and the present outlook promises that the problems of Asia may eclipse those those of Europe sooner than most people think At no time in the history of the world has the power and strength of the East been so clearly recognized as within the past several weeks. Attention is daily being given to the problems of India, the Egyptian fight for nationalism, the Mahomedan opposition to the partition of Turkey and the loss of Constantinople, the problem of expanding Japan and the struggle in Siberia.

Turkey.

The Turkish situation is becoming more and more complex. Although the aim of the Allies in the war was, ostensibly, to secure self-determination for all countries, the greed for control of Constantinople has made them lose sight of this lofty principle and the burning questions now is, what nation will be mistress of Constantinople. The choice lies between England, France, Italy and Greece. All of the European nations do not seem to agree on the desire to put the Turks out of the Ottoman Empire. France believes that they should be allowed to stay; Mr. Lloyd George declares that they must be put out. Curiously, the French are spreading their troops over Syria. As French newspapers interpret the situation, however, the taking of Constantinople threatens to align the Mahomedan world against the Chrisian world, and to have an incalculable reaction in Algeria and Morocco, as well as in India and Egypt. The settlement of the Turkish problem will not be finished quickly.

Korea.

The spark of revolt in Korea has again kindled into flames. More than 2,000 people have been arrested by the Japanese Government in an effort to stamp out the revolt. Arrears are being made continually and while Japan is ostensibly maintaining civil government each day sees thousands of soldiers landed at the chief ports to help to put down the rebelion. Members of the Korean mission at Washington are enthusiastic over the uprising. They say it demonstrates that the Korean people have not been fooled by Japan's promise of reform, and mean to attain their complete independence.

Egypt.

The Egyptian Nationalists Delegation, in a statement issued on the Milner Mission to investigate the causes of unrest in Egypt, has declared that the Egyptian Nation will boycott the Mission. The grounds for this action are:—

1. That the Egyptian question is international and to enter into any dealings with the British Commission would be to classify the question as domestic.
2. That the Commission which is to conduct conferences based on a protectorate which the Egyptian nation does not accept.
3. That the plebiscite must not be held under martial law.

Ireland.

In the United States the Irish Question is receiving intense attention. The most significant phase of this interest was presented by the introduction of a Bill in Congress for the appropriation of funds for the appointment of a United States minister and councils to the Irish Republic. In the course of an address on this Bill, a prominent Irish Leader declared that Ireland was entitled to self-determination as much as the other countries to which self-determination had been granted by the Peace Terms.

The Loan.

That England is depending upon the United States to extend to her a loan of 10,000,000,000 was disclosed by the arrival of Sir Georg ePaish, English financier, who has just arrived to arrange for this loan. Sir George, in a public address, declared that unless such credit be granted the "exchanges will break down, the flame of anarchy will leap from one end of Europe to the other, and will finally cross the Atlantic." The banks of the United States, backed by the savings of every citizen will have to support this advance to England. From the criticism ensuing from all sides, it is manifest that opposition to such action on the part of the United States is bitter. The total loans made by the United States to Europe during the war period are already over 9,000,000000 dols. In the face of these figures England has, in addition to her request for 10,000,000,000 dols loan, also asked the United States to forego the collection of interest on the huge war debts for a period of five years. Financial experts have declared that the loan is too staggering for bankers to take care of, and that the only other means is by floating the loan, and requiring American to buy the bonds.

Labour and its Rights.

The most significant achievement of the recently held National Labour Conference at Washington was the declaration of Labour's new "Bill of Rights." The outstanding points in this declaration are:—

1. The right to strike. "This right, as a final means of enforcing justice from an autocratic control of industry, must be maintained."
2. The right of public employees to organize. "The protection of the Rights and interests of the wage-earners in national, state and municipal service requires for them the right of organization."
3. Wages not to be based on the cost of living. "American workers are entitled not only to a living wage, but modern society must concede to them a fair reward for their contribution to society."
4. No reduction in standard of living. "Labour must not permit the reduction in wages and consequent lowering of the standard of living."
5. Co-operation and collective bargaining. "The organization of wage earners into Trade Unions and the establishment of collective bargaining are the first steps towards the proper development of the industrial machinery for service."
6. Public control of credit. "Credit should be organized and used to serve production needs and not to increase the holdings of financiers. Control over credit should be vested in a public agency able to administer this power in the interest of all the people.

Labour Strikes in 1919.

The year 1919 ended with a record-breaking list of strikes and labour troubles in the history of the United States. The first large strike took the form of a general strike of 70,000 in Seattle, during which, for four days, strikers conducted the entire administration of the city. The strike served to show how great is the power of organized labour. The next large strike—that of the Railway workers—was narrowly averted by the offer of compromise from President Wilson. A nation-wide strike was, however, conducted by the steel workers to whom similar compromise plans had been offered, but rejected. So complete was the strike in the steel mills that not a mill was operated for days. The action of the steel strikers was rapidly followed by he coal miners, who, as previously announced by them, went out on November 1st. After many efforts at compromise, the coal strike was declared officially ended by a United States Court injunction, which restrained the strike leaders from further action. Besides these large strikes there were hundreds of smaller ones, the majority of which were successful.

MR. HORNIMAN'S CASE.

"A QUESTION OF HONOUR."

Speaking at Whitfield's Church on Sunday Mr. B. G. Horniman referred to the charg which were made against him in the House of Commons last May by Mr. Montagu, and commented on the Secretary of State's failure to make amends, after he knew that the most serious of those charges were untrue. Mr. Montagu's silence on the matter is certainly extraordinary and hardly creditable. Minister of the Crown can make charges in Parliament with impunity. There is no remedy in the Courts. Grave charges, of the kind made against Mr. Horniman, should be made, therefore, under such cover, only on the clearest evidence; they should certainly be withdrawn promptly and apologised for handsomely, if, after they are made, they are found to be without justification. That is course which is demanded as much for the sake of the personal honour of the Minister concerned as that of the man he has unjustly vilified. Several months have passed since when Mr. Horniman himself refuted those charges in a letter to the Press. Shortl after, Mr. Montagu was placed in possession of the true facts by the chairman of the directors of the Indian Newspaper Company, Limited, regarding two of the most serious charges. But he maintains silence in face of a direct accusation of having gravely misled Parliament. Mr. Horniman seems to be a very patient man, and no doubt is biding his own time. But for how long does Mr. Montagu propose to maintain silence in a matter affecting his own personal honour?

Apart from rhetorical embellishment, the charges made against Mr. Horniman by Mr. Montagu, according to Hansard, were:—

(1) That "he began to use his paper in the middle of riots, resulting in loss of life, to spread and to fan the flame."

(2) "He opened his columns to an accusation that British troops had been using soft-nosed bullets in the streets of Delhi."

(3) "His paper was being distributed free to British troops in Bombay in the hope of exciting disaffection and insubordination."

(4) "There was plenty of cases to put before the Law Courts, but you are dealing with case in which 'riots were occurring where prompt and swift action for the restoration of order was necessary.'"

The facts in regard to (1) are, that Mr. Horniman was a leader of the Satyagraha movement and vice-president of the Satyagraha Sabha. The cardinal doctrine of Satyagraha is abstention from violence and passive submission to suffering. The propaganda the Sabha continually and insistently enjoined absention from every form of violence, and Mr. Horniman, in his own speeches, continually impressed this on the people. The columns of his paper show that it consistently condemned violence and enjoined peaceful methods of protest, while at the same time it condemned also, in strong terms, the acts of the Government and exposed the methods pursued in the Punjab. Finally, when disturbances broke out, following on the arrest of Gandhi and other popular leaders, Mr. Horniman, as vice-president of the Sabha, in Mr. Gandhi's absence, immediately instructed the Executive Committee to suspend the Passive Resistance movement and urged them to devote their efforts to the prevention of disturbances in Bombay, which they did with notable success.

Regarding the second charge, the facts are that a telegram stating that after the firing in Delhi soft-nosed bullets were picked up in the streets was sent to the "Bombay Chronicle" by its responsible correspondent nicle" by its responsible correspondent in Delhi (a well-known barrister), and published in th ordinary course by its sub-editors as an item of news. (Mr. Horniman was ill at th time.) The Government of India subsequently published a communique denying the statement, but explaining that it was possible that certain bullets had spread on contact with walls or other hard substance. On this the correspondent sent a telegram to the "Chronicle" accepting the denial of the Government and withdrawing his previous statement. 'This telegram was stopped by the Censor and never reached the "Chronicle."' A copy of it sent by post reached the directors after Mr. Horniman's deportation and after the paper had stopped publication in consequence of the order of pre-censorship made by the Government of Bombay. The Government's communique, however, was duly published by th "Chronicle."

Charge No. 3 is absolutely untrue. Th matter was most carefully and thoroughly investigated by the directors when they read Mr Horniman's statement in June last, and the found there was no justification whatever fo it. The result of their investigation, as well as the facts concerning charge (2), were immediately communicated to Mr. Montagu by cabl and by letter, which he has ignored.

In answer to (4) Mr. Horniman has made the only reply possible to a man of honour who is unjustly assailed by an indefinite and vague, but monstrous, statement of this character. He has asked that the "plenty cases" should be publicly produced, and that if it exist, he should be put on his trial either in India or in this country. The statement they "riots were occurring" and "prompt and swift action for the restoration of order" was necessary is again, absolutely untrue Mr. Horniman was arrested on the 26th an deported on the 27th April, about a fortnight after the last of the disturbances had been quelled and order had been restored. And in the city of Bombay, where the "Bomba Chronicle" is published and where Mr. Horniman was lying seriously ill for three week prior to his deportation (he was on a sick-be when the disturbances took place), no disturbances occurred at all.

The baselessness of the charges made again Mr. Horniman thus seems clear. Mr. Montagu made them, no doubt, in good faith, the authority of the Government of India though whether he acted wisely or justly placing before Parliament such grave charges without first satisfying himself by the full enquiry of their truth, is another matter. A they stand, they have the appearance of carefully concocted falsehood concocted by the authorities in India, to justify an action which, otherwise, would have been regarded by Parliament in its proper light as arbitrary, unconstitutional, and indefensible. The record of the authorities in India in the matter of misleading and concealing the truth from Parliament does not preclude us from the supposition that they put forward unsustainable grounds for the removal of Mr. Horniman from India. But, in this affair, Mr. Montagu cannot shift his responsibility on to the Government of India. He made himself responsible before Parliament for infamous charges against a public man, which have been shown to be unjustified. It is incumbent up on him to make the fullest amends in his power, if not to explain why he has not taken an earlier opportunity of doing so. In the meanwhile we understand that Mr. Horniman still waiting for permission to return to India and has been informed by the India Office that, despite the King's Proclamation, the order against him is still in force. Nearly nine months have passed since he was suddenly and forcibly removed from his domicile and cut off from his professional work and means livelihood. The material damage thus don to a man who has been falsely charged and has never been given an opportunity to defend himself has to be considered as well as the moral injury. And neither is a matter which Mr. Montagu can continue to ignore.—"India."

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, 1920.

DATES OF DECLARATION OF RESULTS.

The following are the respectives dates of declaration of results of the Bombay University—

M.A. Examination, Intermediate Examination in Agriculture, B.Ag, Examination, Thursday, 1st April, at 12-30; F.E. Examination, S.E. (Civil) Examination, S.E. (Mechanical) Examination, B.E. (Civil) Examination, B.E. (Mechanical) Examination, Thursday, 15th April, at 12-45; Intermediate Examination in Commerce, B.Com. Examination, Intermediate Examination in Science, Tuesday, 20th April, at 12-45; Second LL.B Examination, Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination, B.Sc. Examination, Preliminary Scientific Examination, Friday, 30th April, at 12-45; First LL.B. Examination, Final M.B.B.S. Examination, Thursday, 6th May, at 12-45; Intermediate Arts Examination, Monday, 7th June, at 12-45; B.A. Examination, Monday, 14th June, at 12-45.

GRIEVANCES OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a daily passenger on the G. I. P. Railway from Curry Road Station to Victoria Terminus, and my grievances regarding the insufficient accommodation in the third class carriages cannot be easily described. A number of passengers are generally thrust into a compartment and their difficulty in alighting at the next station can be better imagined than described. The carriages are generally overcrowded not only by the office-going passengers but also by toddy-dealers. These people huddle together into a compartment with their toddybins, the obnoxious smell of which creates a good deal of trouble to others. Nay, they keep those toddybins in a row at the door of the carriage so as to get them down easily at the next station. Will the railway authorities kindly secure them a separate compartment and remove the grievances complained of?—Yours, etc.,

P. A. KRISHNAN.

FRONTIER OPERATIONS.

MAHSUDS IN FAVOUR OF PEACE?

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 17.

A Press communiqué states:—

February 17th, Tochi:—A party of *Badmashes* from Khost and some deserters sniped Dardoni, on the night of the 14th and 15th instant.

Mahsuds:—The Derajat column advanced to Marobi on the 15th instant. This village is the home of Mulla Fazl Din, who, with the support of a few busy bodies from within the Afghan limits, has been mainly responsible for the losses and damage which the Mahsuds have suffered owing to their non-acceptance of our terms in the first instance. The only opposition met with was from the snipers. Our casualties were about twenty.

An unfortunate accident occurred on the 13th instant, when a tower in Kotkai collapsed, causing the death of fourteen Indian ranks and one follower and injuring seven others.

The Mahsuds held a Jirga at Kaniguram on the 14th instant. All sections were reported to be in favour of Peace and a letter has been sent in asking for a suspension of bombing for a few days when they would bring in the tribal security, rifles and the fine. It was further stated that all Government captured rifles would be surrendered within three months.

YELLOW FEVER COMMITTEE.

UNANIMOUS CONCLUSIONS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Yellow Fever Committee appointed by the Government of India, have arrived at unanimous conclusions regarding the measures which, in their opinion, should be adopted in order to keep this country free from infection by the disease.

INDIANS ABROAD.

GUARDING THEIR BIRTH RIGHTS.

OVERSEAS ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak, Secretary Indian Overseas Association writes to us:—

The Indian Overseas Association, which was established on December 17th, 1919, with the Aga Khan as Chairman and Sir Mancherji M. Bhownaggree as Deputy Chairman, for the purpose of maintaining the rights and privileges and protecting the interests of Indians residing in places outside India, has since been active in promoting the welfare of Indian Communities settled in South and East Africa, British Guiana, the West Indies, Fiji, Ceylon, Mauritius, British Columbia Australia and the Mandated Territories.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Association has carried on an active correspondence with the Colonial and India Offices with a view to secure a wider reference to the proposed Commission promised by the Union Government after the passing of the Asiatics Trading and Land Act (Transvaal) 1919, and also to ensure satisfactory Indian representation before the Commission.

The Association understands that Sir Benjamin Robertson and the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri have been appointed to represent the Government of India before the Commission, and that Mr. C. F. Andrews, who has a wide knowledge of the subject, has already proceeded to South Africa on behalf of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay in order to assist the Indian Community in the presentation of their case.

The Association learns that the Union Government have agreed to refer not only the trading question but also that relating to the ownership of land to the Commission. As the Association is of opinion that the question of occupation of premises situated in mining areas is of vital importance, it has urged that the operation of the Gold Law and other similar enactments should be referred to the Commission.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Whilst appreciating, after the lapse many years, the nomination of two Indian members to the Legislative Council, the Association, quoting the precedents of India under the Reform Scheme, Fiji British Guiana and Trinidad, has urged that the franchise be conferred upon qualified Indians in the Protectorate.

Having regard to the fact that the question of the administration of the whole of East Africa is shortly coming up for consideration by his Majesty's Government, the Association has pressed upon the Government the desirability and necessity of giving effect, as a matter of justice and equity, to the demand of the British East African Indian population for equality of status and the removal of galling disabilities designed to reproduce the unfavourable conditions prevailing in South Africa affecting the resident Indian population, and restrict, if not even prohibit, Indian immigration into the Protectorate in favour of European immigration, in spite of the fact that Indians commenced to develop these lands three centuries before any white settlement was established there.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Association has drawn the attention his Majesty's Government to the strong objection to, and protest against the so-called Colonization Scheme on the part of the East Indian Association (Georgetown), and has received an assurance from the Colonial Office that the fullest consideration will be given to the views expressed by that and similar Associations.

FIJI.

The Association has pressed for the termination of existing indentures of Indian labourers in this Colony, and has been notified by the Colonial Office that Orders have been given for the termination of all existing Indian indentures on January 2nd, 1920, and for the repatriation, so soon as possible, of freed Indians desirous of returning to India.

TRINIDAD, JAMAICA AND SURINAME (DUTCH GUIANA).

Having regard to the strong feeling against the system of indentured Labour prevailing throughout India among all classes of the population, the Association has since addressed an inquiry to his Majesty's Government seeking information as to the numbers of indentures at present in force in these territories and the steps, if any, being taken by his Majesty's Government to secure their cancellation at an early date.

CEYLON.

The Association has made representations to his Majesty's Government with a view securing improvements in the draft Labour Ordinance shortly to be introduced into the Lagislative Council, and particularly to obtain the omission of the clauses imposing criminal punishment for breach of contract.

The Association has also made representations with a view to promoting the education of Indian children on the Ceylon Estates.

MAURITIUS.

The Association, being alarmed at the movement in French Mauritian circles in favour of the transfer of the Island to France, in spite of the fact that the large majority of the inhabitants are Indians, who had not been consulted in the matter, inquired of his Majesty's Government what steps had been taken in this direction, and has received an assurance from the Colonial Office that no serious consideration need be given to the movement.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Association has protested against Canadian Orders in Council restricting the issue certain classes of fishery licences to whit persons, and its representations have been referred to the Governor-General of Canada for observations.

AUSTRALIA.

Having regard to the Commonwealth Government's undertaking to remove certain existing disabilities affecting Indian resident in Australia in the light of the Reciprocity Resolution passed at the Imperial War Conference, 1918, the Association has directed the attention of his Majesty's Government to the differential operation against Indians of the Queensland Sugar Cultivation Act, 1913, the interpretation of which was recently tested in an Appeal before the Privy Council, when a judgment adverse to the Indian appellants was delivered. The Association has requested his Majesty's Government to press for the repeal or necessary modification of this enactment.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

With the coming into force of the Peace Treaty with Germany, Mandates under the League of Nations have now been conferred upon certain countries for the administration of the former German Colonies. Thus the Samoa Islands fall to be administered by New Zealand, South West Africa by the Union of South Africa, and German East Africa by the British Government. The Association has accordingly made representations to his Majesty's Government to maintain for his Majesty's Indian subjects the rights as to immigration and residence, which they have hitherto enjoyed in these respects, and equal rights in the future with all other of his Majesty's subjects.

The Association has also reminded his Majesty's Government of the danger to Indian interests of the movement officially favoured in New Zealand to supplement Native labour in Samoa by indentured labour, and has received an assurance that no further emigration from India under indenture will be countenanced by his Majesty's Government.

LIVED AND DIED A SCOUNDREL.

YOUNG MAN WHO FASCINATED RICH WOMEN.

The extraordinary life story of a man, who posed as a baronet,, fascinated and was financed by wealthy women, and committed suicide at 24, was told at the inquest at Westminster in mail week on Alexander Bradford, found dead at the Grosvenor Hotel, with a bottle of laudanum at his side.

A detective said that last year he was sentenced to three months for posing as Sir Alexander Hood, Bart., and attempting to obtain jewellery from Harrods'.

Bradford, said witness, said he was born in Italy; that his father had died and left him a fortune of £20,000, which he had spent. At that time he said he was associated with a number of influential ladies, who financed him. He mentioned the names of wealthy ladies, one of whom was a widow and another was married.

He had taken parts in "Brewster's Millions" and "Romance."

OFFICER'S WIFE'S STORY.

Mrs. Dorothy Watkins, of Inverness, wife of an R.A.F. officer, was the next witness. She said she had two childeren, and she was married in 1910.

She met Bradford at the Hotel Metropole, Brighton, as Alexander Granville, and became very intimate with him. She was very fond of him.

Bradford had been to Scotland when she was there. Up to a fortnight ago her husband knew nothing of the affair. The last time he was in Scotland she told her husband that she had heard things about Bradford, and wanted to end with the man.

SMASH THE DOOR.

When did you finally give Bradford to understand that you intended to finish with him, asked the coroner.—On January 1. I was in London and he tried to smash my front door. He did not get in.

Did you give him money and presents —I gave him presents and money once or twice. They were presents of jewellery. He never asked for anything.

"I went up to Scotland to get away from him, and he followed the next day. He wrote me frantic letters. One of these letters stated. 'The suspense is terrible.' He was always at the window watching for me to go out. He said he must see me, it was urgent, and I said I would speak to him for one second."

DRANK WHISKY NEAT.

Miss Stewart, housekeeper at 96, Jermyn-street, Piccadilly, said deceased lived there for three months. He was a very heavy drinker, and drank whisky neat.

The Coroner: Did he ever have anything like delirium tremens.—Yes, he used to shout and rush about and make a noise. He used to cry for Nellie when he was drunk.

Sergeant Overton said in Bradford's room at the hotel he found a large photograph that had had a poker jabbed right through it.

He learned that soon after his release from prison the man made the acquaintance of a well-known rich lady who had taken an extraordinary interest in him, had become very much infatuated with him, and allowed him ample means. She died suddenly in August last, since when he appeared to have lost his source of income. Then he seemed to have picked up with Mrs. Watkins. He was overdrawn at the bank.

DRAMATIC DOWNFALL.

The coroner said that this was a very painful and disgusting case. The deceased man apparently made a living by infatuating foolish, wealthy women, young or old. He did not even confine his attentions to women.

"He died as he lived—ignominiously, maliciously, and malevolently—because he had taken steps to drag down in his downfall a woman who had done so much for him. It was a contemptible, dramatic, and ignominious mode of terminating his existence."

A letter to Mrs. Watkins stated:—"My mind is made up. If I cannot be with you, I shall never return to London any more. I swear nothing shall keep you from me except death." A verdict of "Felo de se" was recorded.—"Daily Herold."

KHILAFAT FUNDS.

25 LAKHS PROMISED.

CONCLUSION OF CONFERENCE.

The third day's sitting of the All-India Khilafat Conference lasted till 2-40 a.m. on Tuesday. A report of the proceedings up to 12 midnight has appeared in these columns.

It was announced that the different provinces of India had promised donations aggregating about Rs. 25 lakhs.

The following resolution was put from the chair and carried unanimously:—"That this Khilafat Conference adopts the constitution of the Central Khilafat Committee as approved by the Subjects Committee and recommends that the constitution thus passed be given immediate effect to."

Poems in Urdu were then read out by Messrs. Zafaralikhan, Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri and Moulvi Husein Saheb, appealing to the audience to remain firm for the protection of their religion.

Moulana Abdulkalam Azad moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference requests the Ulemas and spiritual heads of India to take solemn pledges in accordance with the traditions of Islam from their followers of loyal support and assistance to the cause of the Holy Places of Islam and the Jaziratul Arab."

Moulana Abdulkalam Azad said the doctrines of Islam allowed such pledges being taken, and it was the duty of all Ulemas to prepare themselves and their followers for the pledge.

Moulana Shah Suleman Phulwari said, if any section of the Mahomedan community in India had influence, it was the assembly of the Mashaikhs, who should give the pledge indicated in the rseolution. They should obey the doctrines of Islam. People in the Punjab, Sind and the Deccan were ready to give the pledge.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Khan Bahadur Mahomeday Abdulkader announced that Bombay Mahomedans would contribute Rs. 11 lakhs to the Khilafat Fund, which took the aggregate total of the fund to Rs. 25 lakhs now.

ANTI-KHILAFAT PROPAGANDA.

The following resolution was put from the chair and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting of the All-India Khilafat Conference calls upon the Bombay Government to appoint an independent committee to undertake an immediate inquiry into alleged officers' methods employed by certain Sindh officials in carrying out an anti-Khilafat agitation in Sindh, and further states that any delay in instituting the inquiry will considerably add to the existing feeling of extreme resentment in Sindh, which it is the duty of Government to mitigate as early as possible."

PRESIDENT THANKED.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President, who, he said, had conducted the business of the Conference with great skill and ability and thus contributed to the success of the Conference.

Messrs. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, Abdul Husein Jhanjaria and Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew also referred to the successful manner in which the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri had conducted the proceedings.

The proposition was carried.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Abdul Kassam, of Bengal, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhotani, Chairman, and the members of the Reception Committee.

The President, replying to the vote of thanks, said he had done nothing beyond his duty to Islam. He thanked them for their co-operation without which, he added, the Conference could not have been such a great success.

Prayers were then offered for the safety of the Ottoman Empire and the Jaziratul Arab.

The third session of the Conference was then dissolved.

DONATION FROM RESIDENTS OF MADANPURA.

In response to the appeal made at the Third Session of the All-India Khilafat Conference, the Mahomedan residents of Madanpura, in an open-air public meeting, held on Wednesday evening on the open place opposite the Salvation Army's Industrial Home under the presidency of Mr. Ahmed Haji Sidick Khatri presented a purse of Rs. 1,500 to the president to be forwarded to the All-India Khilafat Funds.

The meeting was very largely attended. Among those present were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Safiudin Kitchlew, Mr. Bansidhar Pathak, Maulvi Zafarali, Hakim Mahomed Yusaf Ispahani and a member of several other Muslim leaders.

Maulana Shaukat Ali appealing to the audience to contribute their mite to the fund which was started for the support of their religious cause said as he was to leave for Calcutta that night and as the need for their financial support was fully explained in the three days' proceedings of the All-India Khilafat Comittee, he did not think it was necessary for him to speak at length on the subject. He hoped the object with which the meeting was held would be a brilliant success. The duty of every Mahomedan should be to think morning and evening, as to what he can do for Islam. He was now leaving for Calcutta. From there he was called upon to proceed to Burma in connection with the same propaganda work. Concluding the Maulana said "My life which is the property of God, I have dedicated to the service of Him and my duty has always been to see what I can do for the cause of Islam. I hope you also will see in what way you can back the cause which is so vital to the Muslim faith.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE ISLAM.

Maulana Fakir Sahib in supporting the appeal observed that the Moslem scriptures told them that their ancestors readily sacrificed every thing in life for the sake of their Faith and self-respect and for that alone Mahomedans were well known all over the world. The Al Quaran says he who sacrifices life for Allah lives for ever. He said the present cause was one for which every Mahomeda should sacrifice whatever he can, even the very life if it became necessary. It was a great opportunity offered to the Muslims to serve Islam by sacrificing wealth which was considered as dust by the wise.

Dr. Safiudin Kitchlew in further supporting the appeal said now the time had come when the Mahomedans should be prepared to sacrifice everything for the preservation of their religious sentiments. Because he protested against the Passage of the Rowlatt Act, because he agitated for the liberty of his countrymen, the Punjab Government put him in jail with handcuffs but this time he was determined not to deter from agitating for the cause of Islam, even if he was to be hanged on the nearest gallows. He too appealed to the audience in touching words to contribute their mite to this cause which required a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs out of which Bombay promised to subscribe Rs. 11 lakhs. He then expressed his sense of gratitude to the Hindus for their sympathy with their (Mahomedan') cause and called upon the Mussalmans not to forget that sympathy in their distress.

At the conclusion of the meeting the president announced the following donations which constituted the purse:—

Lala Ganpatlal Rs. 5. Sheth Abdul Samad Esmail Maulin. Rs. 500. Poor Madrasa Rs. 409, Children of Madrasa Khairulaben Rs. 25, and the Moslem Volunteer Corps Rs. 60. Besides these donations of about Rs. 301, were raised on the spot.

MILCH AND AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.

APPEAL FOR PROTECTION.

The following appeal signed by numerous well-known men of India has been sent to his Excellency the Viceroy of India, and to their Highnesses The Rulers of the Indian States for the protection of milch and agricultural cattle:—

"We most humbly and respectfully request your Excellency and your Highnesses to discourage the killing of milch and agricultural animals in your territory as well as to restrict their exports. We humbly put forward this request on the ground of humanity as well as from economic considerations.

A Hindu Ruler is bound by his religion to follow the example of ancient Rulers to protect such useful animals while a Mahomedan Ruler will follow the example of Akbar the Great Emperor of India to protect such animals in order to remove the causes of evil which lead to the destruction of the vital elements useful for the formation of Indians into a nation.

A Mahomedan Ruler can unhesitatingly follow the principles enunciated by H. M. Habibullakhan the Late Amir of Kabul at Delhi at the time of his visit to India.

The physical stamina of Indians is gradually deteriorating for the last 150 years because we have been neglecting our duties towards the most useful animals which rear calves for agricultural purposes and supply milk for human consumption.

Milk is one of the vital foods for human consumption and it is essentially necessary that each and every Indian whether rich or poor—should get it in plenty at shtap rate.

Milk is one of the most nutritious foods and if found in plenty will greatly help the task of building up a brave and spirited Indian Nation.

The disadvantages resulting from the killing of milch and agricultural animals are as follows:—

(1) Abnormal icrease in infant mortality due to insufficient supply of milk.

(2) Fall in normal physical strength of the Indian Nation.

(3) Decrease in normal period of life of an Indian is also due to insufficient supply of milk and dearness of living. No Nation or Empire is supposed to be strong unless, and, until its every individual and very subject, is physically strong.

(4) Increased cost of cultivation *e.g.* a pair of bullocks cannot now be easily replaced by spending even Rs. 150 as compared with the former price Rs. 50. It is apprehended that if no step is taken in this direction to protect the useful animals, agriculture may suffer in the long run bringing misery and increased poverty amongst Indians.

Will Your Excellency and Your Highnesses be pleased to protect the most useful animals on whose products depends the future welfare of the Indian Nation.

Generally most of the Hindu States have prohibited the killing of such animals in their territory but no useful purpose is served by it unless and until they impose a prohibition on the export of milch and agricultural animals from their territory.

May the blessings of the Almighty be upon such States as may have prohibited the export of such animals from their territory.

With a hope that this will meet with Your Excellency and Your Highnesses' kind consideration and necessary action."

SIR H. BUTLER AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

Sir Harcourt Butler is having a busy week in Allahabad. On Monday his Honour was entertained by the Raja of Partabgarh when he laid the foundation-stone of the Harcourt Butler Library at Partabgarh. Yesterday, the District and Municipal Boards of Partabgarh presented his Honour with addresses. This afternoon the Trustees of Muhammadan Boarding House, Muir College, will give a garden party and to-morrow Sir Harcourt will be presented with an address by the President and Trustees of the Kayastha Pathshala. The Government House garden party is fixed for Friday.

SHOLAPUR TROUBLE.

ORDER COMPLETELY RESTORED.

6 KILLED: 3 WOUNDED.

A press communiqué states:—

"It has been ascertained that the casualties sustained by the strikers at Sholapur on the evening of the 16th instant, amounted to six killed and three wounded. Several officers and men of the military and police forces engaged were injured by stones. Additional military and police assistance has been obtained and order has been completely restored."

EMPLOYERS' CONCESSION.

40 P. C. INCREASE PROPOSED.

With reference to the tailors' strike the following are the detailed demands of theirs, as put forward by the Society of Tailors, an association started some 25 years ago:—

THE DEMANDS.

"As the prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life have gone abnormally high since the recent war and as there has been no proportional increase in any shape in our salaries, we, the undersigned, do hereby invite all concerned to attend a mass meeting of the Goan tailors, resident in Bombay, to be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), in the Goan Union School Hall, Dabul, Girgaum Road, Bombay, to transact the following business and to ask the Sociedad Alfaiad Bavanchi to represent them and obtain for them their demands:—(1) To ask a general increase of 60 per cent, in our salaries; (2) to do no work under any circumstances on Sundays and holidays of obligation (i.e., all the Sundays of the year; Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday, Ascension Day, Feast of the Assumption, All Saints' Day, Feast of St. Francis Xavier, Christmas Day, New Year and half a day on the 2nd of December; (3) to give a month's salary as bonus for one who has put in a regular service for one year; (4) to give a yearly increase in the salaries according to ability; and (5) to work 8 hours in a day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., with an interval of one hour for tiffin."

A meeting of the employers was held yesterday, representing the principal English tailoring firms in Bombay, and they decided upon increasing the present allowance to forty per cent., and this resolution will be only notified to the men. The men's demand, it will be seen, is for a sixty per cent. rise in the salaries. The decision of masters is, however, silent in regard to other demands made by the strikers. The tendency everywhere seems to be for shorter hours of work, and less "sweating" consequently.

THE SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY.

SOME FACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

The tragedy at Sholapur is heart-rending The situation demands officials of capacity and resourcefulness. I would suggest to Government to depute one of the Bombay Police Officers for special duty at Sholapur. I trust there will be an inquiry into this tragedy by an independent and trustworthy Committee appointed by Government. I trust also that His Excellency the Governor will intervene and obtain a settlement. The Sholapur equivalent of the Bombay grant of a month's bonus, the additional accumulated allowance of 35 and 75 per cent for time-workers and piece-workers respectively will satisfy the mill-workers. I do not know what would be the equivalent. But it seems to me that the men's demands of a month's bonus, and 40 and 50 per cent. respectively for time and piece workers are prima facie reasonable. I can assure H. E. the Governor that the men at Sholapur will resume work if he can obtain for them a reasonable equivalent. Meanwhile it is desirable that the public should be acquainted with a few facts.

The strike commenced on the 26th of January. All except mill-hands recruited from the Criminal Settlement at Sholapur abstained. Thereupon the mill managers closed the mills. On the 28th of January they put up a notice announcing certain concessions. The chief of these were (1) some kind of bonus, (2) an increment in wages of 15 per cent to time workers against the demand of 40 per cent. and 30 per cent. to piece-workers against the demand of 50 per cent, (3) reduction of the hours of work from 12 to 10 but with an interval of 1½ hours I do not know why this long interval. I trust it is not designed to keep the piece-workers longer at work upon the bribe of larger income on a larger output. It also proclaimed an amnesty for the so-called ring-leaders. The mills were reopened on the 31st of January, but only the criminal tribesmen put in their appearance. Thereafter on the 4th of February a second notice and circular was issued which asked the men to resume work on the 6th of February, failing which it threatened certain penalties, viz., (1) a lock-out for a week, (2) postponement of bonus making it dependent upon the discretion of owners who would be guided by the contact of the workers, and (3) the withdrawal of the amnesty for the so-called ringleaders. As the men did not resume work on the 6th of February, a third notice was put up on the 9th of February proclaiming a lock-out from the 11th to 12th February. It does not appear that Sholapur adopted the ways of Bombay in forming a Settlement Committee, but in their helplessness they sought the services of the Collector and appealed to him to intervene in a letter dated 7th of February. On the 10th they received a reply which began with the depressing observation that the demands were rather extravagant and unattainable. Nevertheless the Collector expressed his readiness if both sides sought his arbitration or intervention. But he laid down certain indispensable conditions, viz., that the strikers should elect two capable representatives and also two representatives of the criminal tribesmen together with Mr. Stratton. Mr. Stratton is apparantly the Superintendent of the Criminal Settlement. These men did not go on a strike and presumably they had no grievance and did no desire any increment. They were racily opposing the men's demands. Heaven knows why the Collector insisted on their presence. But no representation was possible as many workers had left Sholapur for fresh fields and pastures new. This is what will happen in Bombay at the next strike leaving the mills stranded for half a year unless the Millowners' Association learns the true lessons of the Bombay Strike. This appeal of the men to the Collector evidences the reasonableness of the men, and the absence of any breach of the peace indicates the peacefulness of the strikers. Driven by helplessness they wrote to me requesting me to come and investigate their claims and obtain some settlement. The uselessness of any visit to Sholapur made me decline, but I gave the men a letter to be transmitted to millowners and also intimated to them that I was writing to Mr. Tilak requesting him to send some trustworthy gentleman to investigate, or ask some local men of influence to assist the men in their trouble. After posting the letter two of their representatives called on me. On hearing their case I sent them to Mr. Narottam Morarji with a letter explaining their demands and requesting him to interview the men and convey his decision to them personally, as they were under the impression that the local mill officials were withholding part of the concessions made by the owners. He kept them waiting for 3 or 4 hours the first day and called them the next day; but when they appeared he turned them away threatening to dismiss them as ringleaders. This appeared to me to be a very reprehensible conduct, but now I find it accords with the notice cancelling the "amnesty." Upon this piece of conduct which was an insult to all the workers I sent the men, a written message in which I condemned the conduct of Mr. Narottam and advised the men not to resume work unless Mr. Narottam apologised by conceding the demands in full. This message was translated by Mr. Samant to the men and explained at a public meeting. In this message there is no allusion to Mr. Tilak. The previous letter which was sent by post contained the request to Mr. Tilak for despatch of a trustworthy investigation. But this letter was read to the men a couple of days before the message. The message was read and interpreted to the men at a meeting held on the 17th instant. After it was read and interpreted Mr. Samant left the meeting. Then one of the officers of Government intimated to them that they would get their wages for January. Upon this announcement the strikers at noon went to their respective mills to take their wages for January, but they were told to come the next morning. The next morning they assembled at the maidan—their usual place of meeting, and then began to wend their way to the mills to take their wages for January. They were stopped by the military specially requisitioned for the occasion. The men explained their purpose without success. They were pushed back by the military with the butt-end of their guns. The Collector himself was present with one of the leaders of the strikers. He ought to have known the object of the men if the military did not, assuming that they did not. The version given to me is that this action on the part of the military together with the rough handling of the leader by the Collector excited the people, and a few of them threw stones, whereupon the Collector fired and later the military. I am informed half a dozen men were killed, five or six seriously injured and a few slightly injured. Among the injured is the City Magistrate himself. The rashness of the firing is shown by the injury to the Magistrate himself. I have obtained this information from one of the representatives of the strikers who saw me this morning. The citizens are incensed; the shops are partially closed and the people demand the transfer of the Collector and an exhaustive inquiry. I trust H. E. the Governor will take adequate measures to allay the apprehensions of the people immediately.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacdi, Feb. 19.

THE
Trend of Fashions.
Summer
Suitings.
3 Buttons Styles.
We Keep a full Range of Tussores and Cotton Suitings
in
A LEAGUE OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS
at
Prices Second to none.
CUT STYLE AND FINISH TO THE MOMENT
Enquiries Solicited, Samples Submitted, Trial order Invited.
Vulley & Sons,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
Next to Hotel Majestic, Apollo Bunder,

"WAKE-UP YOUNG KHOJAS."

MR. JINNAH AT THE BROTHERHOOD.

3RD SOCIAL GATHERING.

The third annual social gathering of the Young Khoja Brotherhood was held at Noor Baug which was nicely decorated for the occasion on Wednesday evening, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. Sports were held in the morning; and the evening programme consisted of, among other things, elocution competition and musical entertainment, both of which were successfully gone through. When the first item was in progress, Moulana Abdul Bari Saheb and Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed arrived, and were received with cries of "Allah-o-Akbar." They both, however, left after staying a few minutes.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Brotherhood, said that it was his proud privilege to accord a hearty welcome to one of the most distinguished Mahomedan leaders, and India's true patriots, the apostle of Hindu Moslem unity, the silent worker in the cause of their motherland, who was none other than Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah. (Cheers.) In the case of Mr. Jinnah it was not at all necessary to exert a lot of influence, was required in the case of other big personages, as he was ever ready to do honour to an institution, however humble. Such humility, continued the speaker, was the real greatness of a man, and they ought to congratulate themselves on having been fortunate enough to get Mr. Jinnah as their Chairman that evening. Mr. Fazal Ibrahim then stated the aims and objects of the Brotherhood, which were: (1) to bring together members of the Khoja community and to increase the feeling of cordiality, friendship and co-operation in the rising generation in particular, (2) to raise the intellectual, physical, moral and social status of its members as far as practicable by maintaining a literary union, and a Social Service League, and games and sports club. The Social Service League, though started so recently as in September last, had done very useful work, and the speaker referred to other work also they had done, winding up, with an appeal for further donations to the institution.

MR. JINNAH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Jinnah, in his presidential remarks, thanked Mr. Fazal Ibrahim for the flattering terms used by him, and assured him as well as the gathering that it always gave him the greatest possible pleasure to meet especially young men, because he thought a great deal of the future burden of India depended upon them. He was also glad to notice in the assembly a good sprinking of middle aged and even elderly men, which was indeed a welcome sign, because the reply to a question put by him to a young member of the Brotherhood as to how the institution was getting on was that elderly people did not take interest in it. It was chiefly on that account that he always liked, if he could in any way, to give encouragement to any institution composed of and conducted by young men, which accounted for the doors of his chamber being kept open for them. Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah observed that all the objects mnntioned by the President of the Brotherhood were undoubtedly the objects deserving the greatest possible encouragement, and he felt no doubt that the encouragement would be given to it. He was, at the same time, tempted to say that, though politics was not mentioned in the objects, subjects such as Mr. R. C. Dutt's observation on Self-Government of India and Pandit Motilal Nehru's remarks on the ultimate goal of India (which had been mentioned in the elocution competition in that day's programme) had been permitted; and he being more or less a politician, thought of taking advantage of the opportunity to say a few things which he hoped would appeal to them. Amongst the various questions such as social, commercial, industrial, etc., which faced India, the great importance of the political question must not be forgotten, and he wanted the Khoja community to take its place in the political movements and progress of the country. From some of the Khojas had taken a prominent part in politics, but, as a community, he did not think they had actually roused themselves and taken their proper place in the city of Bombay or elsewhere. The Government of India Act had been passed in December last; Rules and Regulations were being framed, and by the end of the current year in the city of Bombay they would come into force. He wanted them, therefore, to wake up and take their proper share in the new reformed constitution which would come into existence within a year. As there would be separate Mahomedan electorates, they would have to see that they sent proper representatives to the Legislative councils. For that purpose the Khoja community could not be divided from the rest of the Mahomedan community. In the past whether in Municipal matters or Legislative Councils. For that purpose the Khoja consentatives of the Mahomedan community were mostly Khojas, because of their position and education. He did not mean to say that they must be clannish. All he wanted to urge was that the Khojas had, by virtue of their status and qualifications come to be a leading community; and therefore they ought to take a leading part in what was coming hereafter, and, organising themselves along with other communities, send proper representatives to the Legislative Councils. If they did not take trouble in this matter, then anybody might get into the Council, who would do them more harm than nobody getting in at all. "Therefore, I ask you to really rouse yourselves, put your energy into it, and see that a proper organization is brought about in this city of all the Mahomedan communities and you take the lead in it," urged Mr Jinnah.

He next referred to some of the great improvements in the Provinces which the Government of India Bill gave them, characterising the Act as a very great advance, a tremendous step forward, which he believed was also the opinion of most people who had studied it. So long their position was nothing but that of critics of the measures or policy of Government which was carried on by what was called the bureaucracy or the Civil Service. The new Act demanded a change in their frame of mind, their habits, their angle of vision, because, instead of being mere critics standing outside, as was the case up to now they would in future be actualy sharing the burden of Government in the Provinces. The transferred subjects would be in charge of the ministers selected from amongst the elected members, and the ministers would be responsible not to the Governor, not to the Executive, but to the Legislature, in which there would be an overwhelming majority of elected members. The ministers would naturally look to the representatives of the people in future for constructive, and not destructive, criticism; and if the ministers went counter to the wishes of the representatives, they would be dismissed a provision absent in the existing constitution, which Mr. Jinnah illustrated by saying that when he went to Mr. Carmichael, the Revenue member during the Kaira District trouble, and represented that something ought to be done to mitigate their distress, the member in charge refused, turning round upon the speaker and asking if he was sympathising with the attitude of the Kaira people who were taking to passive resistance. The reply he gave was that the matter was serious no doubt, but what could the people do except take such a desperate step, seeing that they could not dismiss the member in charge? As this would change under the new constitution, he would urge them to organise a regular body a political body if they liked, composed of all communities of Mahomedans who would, so far as possible, see that they played their part in the future Councils. "Particularly I would address this to young men," continued Mr. Jinnah, "and in this matter you have to bear the burden more than anyone else, because you must remember you the students or the young men, in another two or three or four or five years, will have to take a very prominent part in the Government of your country. I am very glad to find my friend Mr. Fazal Ibrahim following in the footsteps of his father, and taking a great deal of interest in public affairs. I am glad that he is in the Corporation and I hope that in the next election he will be elected to the Council. (Cheers), I do not think any amount of words from me can illustrate my point better than to say 'follow his example, young men.' Take more interest in the affairs of your country. By all means take interest in social matters. By all means take interest in other matters which are very pressing. But, politics, to my mind, are the keynote of every kind of progress in the country (renewed cheers), because without power, however great the wish may be, you cannot put any thing into execution." Then the speaker pointed out how progress was out of the question in say, educational, or commercial or any other matter unless they had power to legislate, and recalled the remark made by the late Mr. Gokhle in the Council in connection with educational problem that if Government went on at the rate it was going, it would take perhaps another two hundred years to make elementary education universal. In India at the present moment politics were nothing else but the daily food for most people. Other communities were alive to the situation. They were prefering themselves against the coming reforms of course there should be friendly rivalry between the various communities. But they must see that the Mahomedan community sent competent and talented representatives who would stand shoulder to shoulder with the representatives of sister communities, and who would be respected by them. Mr. Jinnah in conclusion once more expressed his gratification at the opportunity he had of being with the gathering to see some old and familiar faces, and others quite new to him, and he hoped the Brotherhood would grow stronger and receive every encouragement it deserved. (Cheers.)

The Chairman then gave away prizes to the successful candidates who took part in the sports and the elocution competition amidst cheers, most of the prizes being carried off by Nathani's. After partaking of refreshments to the accompaniment of music, the assembly dispersed late at night.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Coles Pasha writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—In a letter which I wrote to The "Times" on December 21 I suggested that Constantinople should be made the seat of the League of Nations, and that the Turks should be allowed to work out their own salvation under the immediate supervision of the League. In The "Times" of yesterday a somewhat similar proposal appeared over the signatures of six well-known men, who also suggested that Constantinople, as well as the Straits, should be internationalized. Mr. Ameer Ali at once writes to repudiate the idea that this internationalization would be in any way acceptable to the Turks, or rather the Indian Moslems, whose views he represents. Mr. Ameer Ali also makes a counterproposal relative to the claims of Jerusalem. Perhaps this latter had better have been omitted, as it never does for a prisoner at the bar to make sacrastic remarks, however pertinent, anent a jury or Judge about to pass sentence. Undoubtedly, too, Turkey is guilty and deserves some punishment. But with all deference to the authors of this internationalization scheme, I venture to think that my original proposal was equally efficacious and far less irritating to the Turks, though, of course, I have no brief to speak on their behalf.

It is remarkable that your Correspondent in Rome should, in the same issue of The "Times" (13th), quote the "Tribuna" as anxious that the integrity of the Turkish Empire should be maintained, but economic spheres should be marked out. This is very much the idea that I had in my mind's eye when I suggested that the League should undertake the direct supervision, but at the same time interfere as little as possible with the Turkish sovereignty. In other words, the League should finance the Turkish Government and see that the money is properly spent.

Jan. 14.

PRIMARY TEACHERS IN MAHIKANTHA AGENCY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The condition of the teachers serving in the primary schools of the Mahikantha Agency is tragic indeed. And before entering into the details of their pay and the miserable increase recently made in it, it would be well to bear in mind the main features of the educational administration in this backward area.

The Educational Department, as represented by the Deputy Educational Inspecter controls the appointments and transfers of teachers while the financial administratio of schools is practically vested in the Political Agent. From the strictly financial point of view, however, the Agency area would have to be divided into four parts (1) Sadra town which has been leased by Government like the Rajkot Civil Statio from its original owners and which is administered for all practical purposes as British area; (2) Thana Circles which ar administered by the Agent out of the fund raised by levying a rate and local cess on the Thana incomes collected by the Talukdar (3) Talukdars estates managed in all respects by a manager appointed by the Agent; and (4) estates managed and administered entirely by the Talukdars under the supervision of the Agent. Thus in the first three areas the whole revenue or a levy on it is raised and spent by officers of British Government, while it wields wide political and administrative sway over Talukdars collecting their own revenues and administrating their areas.

Coming to the teacher, we should bear mind at the outset that the Primary Teachers Code of 1868 applies to them. While they draw their scholarships from agency funds during the period of training at the Ahmedabad Training College, it is understood that their pay and promotions in the agency would be the same as those of other teachers serving in the British districts. Nor did the condition of teachers serving in British and Agency areas materially differ before the war. Full code pay was not given to trained teachers in both the areas as certain posts carried their own pay irrespective of the higher qualification of teachers. It was only after the extraordinary rise in prices caused chiefly by the war in the earlier stages that the Government began giving full code pay to all teacher in British districts according to their qualifications and their peiod of services. But the lot of the Mahikantha teachers continued the same till 1918 when at the instance of a high British Officer two schemes were evolved by the Deputy Educational Inspector for Sadra and Thana Circles on the one hand and the Managed Estates on the other. Both the schemes of improvement were however based on the old worn out principle of reserving a certain number of posts carrying certain salaries irrespective of the qualifications of teachers and their periods of service. The higher pay of the senior trained teacher was fixed at Rs. 50 while the old code fixes it at Rs. 60. I have before me a table showing the original and increased salaries given to all the Mahikantha teachers. On surveying it I find that senior teachers receive salaries less than those fixed by the old code. Only two second year trained teachers happen to get their full code pay and two of them get a little more. The condition of untrained teachers is verily deplorable as no promotions have been given to those teachers serving in the Thana and Managed Etates' areas. Thus the vast majority of Mahikantha teachers do not get the pay prescribed by the code about fifty years ago.

Meanwhile the old code pay has been substantially improved upon in the British districts under the pressure of the recent phenomenal rise in prices. War allowance has been granted to the extent of 30 per cent. on all salaries below Rs. 30 and 25 per cent. on higher salaries. Orders regarding the grant of War Allowances to teachers as well as to other Government servants were received at the agency offices. But while the servants of the revenue and the Police Departments were granted these allowances, almost immediately the Agency teachers were left to the tender mercies of departmental routine and ever increasing prices.

This year has again witnessed a permanent improvement in the conditions of service of primary teachers. The old code has been overhauled and though the starting pay has been generally fixed at the old level, promotions are to be regulated by a fixed time scale. Moreover a teacher with certain qualifications and of a certain standing has been authorised to prepare his monthly bills and submit them for encashment. The new rules are, I understand, meant to be applicable, like the old code, to the Mahikantha teachers also. But evidently the administrative authorities do not contemplate giving either the War allowance or the new time scale pay. And the educational department would appear to be still enthralled by the working of the wonderful scheme prepared by its representative in this unfortunate area which gives less pay to the teachers than that prescribed by a half a century old code.

The hard facts stated above constitute a severe indictment of the administration of the Mahikantha Agency. The pay and prospects of the teachers are miserable, intolerable and inexcusable in the extreme. Nothing can be urged on financial grounds for maintaining *status quo* in the matter. The British Government has leased the Sadra town and should be deemed directly responsible for its administration. Its responsibility is not a whit less in the case of the Thana Circle, which it has taken upon itself to administer even though the land revenue is derived by the Talukdars. The management of the *Japti* estates (which are covered by the third class mentioned above) is also temporarily made over by the British Government to its nominees for their better administration. In all these cases therefore the Government cannot be allowed to evade the responsibility administrative and financial which it has chosen to shoulder with all the facts of the situation before its eyes. Besides Government cannot go on appointing and transferring teachers in the whole of the Agency area without incurring the responsibility of giving them a living wage. But even excluding 37 schools in the area wholly administered by Talukdars, Government cannot be allowed to whitewash the big black spot on its administration of 54 schools in the remaining Agency areas. It is for Government to find the ways and means of maintaining in fit condition a most important department of national importance for which it has made itself responsible.

The least that should be done for alleviating the condition of the Mahikantha teachers is to give war allowance with retrospective effect from the beginning of the last year and regulate their pay and promotions according to their new time scale rules from the beginning of the current year. The wrong is acute and of long standing. The remedy should be prompt and efficacious. I hope H. E. the Governor who took such great pains in effecting the recent settlement with the Bombay millowners will personally inquire into the matter and do bare justice to primary teachers in this much neglected area.—Yours, etc.

I. K. YAJNIK.

Ahmedabad.

JALLIANWALLA BAGH MEMORIAL FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An unusual and examplary incident took place on board the s.s. Lhasa bound for Bombay from Karachi on the 27th ultimo. On the 26th ultimo, when she was between Mandvi and Dwarka, some passengers on board started a fund for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Such funds have been usual. At the termination of the fund on the next day, a handkerchief in which the fund was collected was put to auction and fetched Rs. 10. This sum was added to the same fund which now totalled Rs. 70.

But the examplary incident was yet to come. Some one suggested that a fund be raised for a national cause; and it was unanimously resolved that some articles should be presented by passengers which should be put to auction, the proceeds going to the Jallianwalla Baug Memorial Fund.

Seth Keshavjee Damjee presented a big Kashmere muffler which was purchased by Mr. Ramdas Haridas for Rs. 501. A Mahomedan lady, Fatmabai by name, presented a 'saree' which fetched Rs. 275 offered by Seth Haridas Morarji Veljee. Seth Premchand Kara presented a handkerchief which was put to auction and was purchased by Seth Dahyabhai Bhanjee Soni for Rs. 55 (not received). A Cutchhi Bania presented a chaddar which was purchased by Seth Ravjee Dharamsi for Rs. 30. Mr. Meman Osman Lakha presented a muffler which was purchased by Seth Odhavjee Tulsidas for Rs. 50. Mr. Ramdas Haridas put to auction his fountain pen which brought Rs. 325 from the purse of Seth Keshavjee Damjee. Some other minor articles were also put to auction and fetched handsome prices which were contributed to the fund. As Bombay was nearing there was no time for raising the fund by auction and so the subscription list was sent round. The net result was as follows:—

Seth Keshavjee Damjee, Rs. 325; Seth Morarjee Veljee (through Haridas Morarjee) Rs. 280-8; Seth Dahyabhai Bhamjee Soni, Rs. 55-4; Seth Ravjee Dharamsi, Rs. 30; A Khan Saheb on board, Rs. 25; Seth Vishram Narsinh Karachivalla, Rs. 101; Seth Haridas Morariee Jogidasani, Rs. 51; Seth Ratansi Pragjee Soorjee, Rs. 5-4; Seth Khimjee Valji Rs. 1-4; Messrs. Jagatnarayan and Gokhale, Rs. 5; A Sindhi Pooshkarna Brahmin, Rs. 5. Seth Premchand Kara Mehta, Rs. 12; An Islami gentleman, Rs. 3; Bai Fatmabai, Rs. 2; Mullan Abdulkarim Lalmahomed, Rs. 5; A Brahmin lady Rs. 10; Seth Vithaldas Tulsidas, Rs. 25; Seth Kalyanjee Ooka, Rs. 25; An Eye-Witness, Re. 1; Haridasbhai, Rs. 7-8; Miscellaneous Ans. 8; Mr. Ramdas Haridas Rs. 501; total Rs. 1,476-4-0; Less sum not received Rs. 55-4-0; Sum sent through the Central Bank of India Rs. 1,421.—Yours, etc.,

RAMDAS HARIDAS.

320, Mint Road, Bombay.

DUTCH REPLY TO FIRST ALLIE NOTE.

The following is the text of the Dutch Government's reply to the first Allied Note with regard to the extradition of the ex-Kaiser:—

The Government of the Queen has the honour to point out in the first place that the obligations which are imposed upon Germany as the result of the Treaty of Peace cannot have weight in determining the duty of the Netherlands, who are not a party to this treaty. The Government of the Queen, actuated also by imprescriptible reasons, can only view the question raised by the demand of the Allies from the point of view of its own duty. It had absolutely no part in the beginnings of the war, and it maintained, not without difficulty, its neutrality to the end. It is therefore placed in relation to the events of the war in a different position from that of the Allied Powers.

It energetically repudiates any suggestion of covering with its Sovereign right and with its moral authority the violations of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations, but it is unable to admit that it is international duty to associate itself with the act of high international policy of the Allied Powers. If in the future it was in the intention of the nations to establish an international jurisdicion competent, in the event of war, to judge acts alleged to be crimes and liable to be punished by statutes passed previous to the commission of the acts, it would be for Holland to associate herself with the new regime.

The Government of the Queen can admit up to the present no other duty than that which is imposed upon it by the laws of the realm and the national traditions. If, therefore, the constituent laws of the kingdom are based upon the principle of a universally recognised right, if the expression of the secular tradition has made of that country from all times a land of refuge for the vanquished in international conflicts, the Government of the Queen cannot defer to the desire of the Powers by withdrawing from the ex-Emperor the benefits of its law and its traditions. The rights and the honour of the nation, respect for which is a sacred duty, are opposed to such a course. The people of the Netherlands cannot betray the confidence of those who trusted themselves to their free institutions.

The Government of the Queen is ready to believe that the Powers will recognise in justice of these considerations, which rise above all personal pressure, and which seem to it so decisive that they ought not reasonably to give occasion to any erroneous interpretations.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

BFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

3436-19—Tyabji D & Co., Maneckji Jeewanji Master v. Dinshaw Aspandiar Irani, Mehta J & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL, LONG CAUSE.

1649-18—Mirza M and M. Laxman Gowraji Nakhwa v. Ramji Antone Nakhwa, Smetham B & Co., Part heard.

FOR CONFIRMATION OF COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

936-19 M B Chothia, Nakrabai Jathabhai v Ghellabhai Mahasuphrani & anr, Moti & Devi, Purnanand & Club.

SHORT CAUSES.

2545-19—Surveyor & Co., Ibrahim Pirbhai v. Tyeballi Essaji & ors, Dastur & Co., Amin & Desai.

2827-19—Shroff & Dinshaw, Mirza Mahomed Sherazi & ors v. Vithaldas Karsandas Govindji, Tyabji D & Co.

1126-19—Sham M & H. Jayantilal Motilal & Co. a firm v. David Sassoon Ezra & anr.

2927-19 Smetham B & Co., Daisy Amelia Borgonha v. Wilford Churchill Borgonha. Part heard, 8-12-19.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

T & I J 9-19 Re Ratanbai widow of Sheth Ramdas Mulji, Wadia G & Co., Sitaram Laxumanrao Kadam v. Canji Moolji & anr, Nanu H & Co.

LONG CAUSE.

253-19—Mulji & Tha, Tyeb Haji Ayub v. Shamsudin Jivabai. Chit M & K Mulji & Th. Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS).

LIST A (ATTORNEYS.)

SUMMONS IN COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

424-20—Amarchand & M, Messrs Vakil Bros. a firm v. Messrs Tricumji Jivandas, Kanga & S, 17-2-20.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMONSES.

3117-19—Ardeshir H D & Co., Hazarabai & ors v. Haji Ahmed Haji Alli Mahomed & anr, Payne & Co., 12-2-20.

2236-19—Payne & Co., Messrs. Dinanath & Hamraj v. B. Cawasji & Co., Mulji & Th, 16-2-20.

3032-19—Madhowji K & Ch, Ahmed Gulam Hooscin v. Thakersi Hirji & Co., Matubhai J & M. 16-2-20.

1537-19—Payne & Co., Esmail Pannoo v. Haji Hira Horil, Jehangir M & S, 17-2-20

632-19—Mehta D & L. Mathuradas Hirjiwan v. The firm of Bhanuprasad Bhaishanker, M B Chothia, 17-2-20.

2436-19—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs Kissondas Gokaldas a firm v. Sobharam Mangalji & anr, Bhimji & Co., 17-2-20.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

496-19 Sham M & H. B N Lang v. Raghoonathdas Moolji a firm, Merwanji K & Co., Part heard.

570-19—Bhimji & Co., R K Motisha and Co. a firm v M H Wadia and Co. a firm. N C Dalal, Dikshit M & Co

2233-19—Mulji and Tha, Ramdal Charandas a firm v. Kanji Khodidas a firm.

1576-19—Hiralal Th & Co., Baburao Babuji Bobade v. Rajendranath Mulleck & Brother a firm, Crawford B & Co.

1367-19—Ardeshir H D & Co., Premdas Khimji v. Bhurmal Maganlal a firm.

1654-19—Purnanand & Cl, Jugjiwan Shankerlal v. Maganlal Choonilal & Sons a firm, Dharamsi & Co.

1633-19—Purnanand & Cl., Jivanlal Manilal and Co. a firm v. Hiralal Hargovandas, Manchershaw & N.

1685-19—Manchershaw & N, Tatya Rowji a firm v. Ruttonsi Kharsandas a firm.

1688-19—Matubhai J & M, Sha Keshardas Harjiwandas v. Allibhai Chagla and Co. a firm, Captain and V.

1782-19—Bhai K & G. Kantilal Tarachand and Co. a firm v. Rameshwar Gordhan a firm, Vachha and Co.

1692-19—Motichand and D. Messrs S Shivnaraven Baldeodas a firm v. Messrs Abdulla Haji Mavji a firm, Captain and V.

1730-19—Bhai Bhai K & G, The Globe Co. Ltd. and anr v. Morbi ... wandas a firm, Payne and Co.

1086—19—Jamsetji R and D. Deochand Maneckchand a firm v. R M D Sai a firm, Bhimji & Co.

1902-19—Mehta D and L. Esmail Mahomed & Sons a firm v. Haji Abdulla Hirji Tyeb, Matubhai J & M.

1787-19—Hiralal Th & Co., Thackar Uladhar Dwarkadas a firm v. Sha Madhavdas Khushaldas, a firm.

627-19—Jamsedji R & D. Gokuldas Hansraj v. Messrs Bhanoopraspd Bhaishanker a firm, Mehta D & L.

630-19—Jamsedji R & D. Gokuldas Hansraj v. Tricumdas Khemji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

1562-19—Payne & Co., N F Ardeshir & Co. a firm v. Vithaldas Pranjiwandas & Co. a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

1735-19 Payne & Co., Jitha Dewji & Co. a firm v. Sazuke & Co., a firm, Bhe & Gir.

Opinions of the Day

Kingdom of letters.

"The Tribune".—There are some for whom the sceptre of sovereignty over the people is the highest consummation and consecration of life. But there are also others who prefer books to brief authority, the pen to the sword and ink to the tears of the grinding millions. What is more, they can snap their fingers at the rulers of men and guide the thoughts and emotions of humanity. Give me the power to make the ballads, said one of these, and I care not who makes the laws. A fine story is told of M. Clemenceau—the "Tiger" of France. When the Mayor of Cuerz expressed a hope that M. Clemenceau would succeed to the Presidency, the latter said: "Do you think I could better serve my country if I were invested with the dignity of Chief Magistrate which is contary both to my tastes and temperament? With a good pen, good ink and good paper with which to set down fine and inspiring ideas of justice and truth, a man, in a democracy such as ours, can be king of the world.' And so though M. Clemenceau has been cheated of power to rule over France he has still power to rule over the world.

Sameness of Official Psychology.

"The Leader".—Mr. Bernard Houghton in the course of a letter to "India" points out that the news of the Glencoe massacre was also suppressed like that of the Jallianwalla massacre and for about as long a time. According to Macaulay, he points out, nearly a year elapsed before the 'crime' committed by Col. Hamilton was published to the world. What a striking example of the sameness of official psychology all over the world!

Teachers' Salaries in Britain.

"The Hindoo".—Comparisons between teachers' salaries in India with those in Britain may not be fair without important qualifications, but we think it will be of interest to note the figures. A parliamentary paper issued in mail week in England shows the number of teachers in the public elementary schools of England and Wales for the year ended April 1, 1919, and the salaries of which they were in receipt. The salaries shown do not include any war bonus except where this has already been merged, and details of salaries over £350 are shown for the first time. The return shows the preponderating numbers of certificated teachers as against the uncertificated. The figures for the men are for certificated teachers, 13,432 head teachers and 22,174 assistant teachers, as against 24 uncertificated head teachers and 3,606 uncertificated assistant teachers. The uncertificated women head teachers total 459, while the uncertificated women assistant teachers number 33,128. The certificated women teachers number 17,966 head and 60,518 assistant. Among the certificated headmasters there were two with salaries between £100 and £105, while there were 29 with £500 and over. The majority received between £150 and £350. Of the certificated assistant men teachers, one received between £75 and £80, three between £90 and £95, four between £95 and £100 and 55 between £100 and £105 a year. One assistant teachers received a salary of between £410 and £420, but the larger numbers had salaries ranging from £150 to £230. The salaries of uncertificated headmasters ranged from £90 to £230, while those of uncertificated assistant teachers from £40 to £300, the greater proportion being under £135. Of the women, the lowest paid head certificated teacher was one at under £90, while there were 16 with salaries between £456 and £460. A considerable proportion ranged from £150 to £250. One certificated assistant received under £45, two under £50, six under £60, three under £65, 14 under £70, five under £75, nine under £80, seven under £85 and 33 under £90. The big majority are included in the range of salaries extending from £95 to £170. Among the uncertificated heads, one received a salary of under £50, while the highest paid was one under £220. The salaries of uncertificated assistants ranged between £30 and £210. The general salary varied from under £75 to under £135.

Reserved for Europeans.

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika."—Mr. Brijbassi Lal of Muttra entered a third class compartment reserved by the railway authorities for "white" people. The passengers in the compartment brought this matter to the notice of the station master, who asked Brijbassi to get down but he refused to do so. The result was, he was removed with the aid of the police, placed on his trial before a local magistrate, convicted under Section 109 of the Railway Act and fined Rs. 10. The accused appealed against this finding to the Allahabad High Court. The appeal was heard before Mr. Justice Piggot and Mr. Justice Walsh, with the result that they upheld the conviction of the lower court. Mr. Justice Walsh held that no race question was involved in the arrangement made by the Railway, nay, it was most convenient to the travelling public. We read:

> "His lordship would observe, for his own part, that in his opinion the question was not a race question at all nor was it a question, in the colloquial sense of the word of preference or oppression. It was merely a case of providing for the general convenience of the travelling public. It operated upon Europeans, as between themselves. It operated also upon Indians as between themselves. In his lordship's opinion the conviction was right and must be upheld."

Mr. Justice Piggot supported the above view; as the following extract from his judgment will show:

> "He had no doubt that in framing regulations which authorised the reservation of one third class compartment, on a particular train for the use of European and Anglo-Indian passengers only, the railway authorities believed thus to be providing for the accommodation and convenience of their passengers generally taking a broad view of the practical effect of such reservation."

The above observations on the case by the two High Court Judges only illustrate, how ignorant are they of the strong views and sentiments of the people in the matter. All that we can say that their decisions will strengthen the belief that the opening of the New Era is not so near.

CUTCH MEMON BILL.

MR. JAFFER'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of Mr. Jaffer's speech delivered at the Imperial Legislative Council, on Feb. 17:—

Your Excellency:—I beg to move for leav to introduce a Bill to declare that the mem bers of the Cutchi Memon Community subject to Mahomedan Law. I applied permission in August last, to introduce during the September Sessions but under rules for the conduct of Legislative busines as I was unable to give sufficient notice, permission could not be accorded me. then, I may explain, but newly elected the Council. The present is the third occa sion, My Lord, on which, a Bill has been introduced, into this Council, to remedy th long standing grievance under which th wealthy and influential Cutchi Memon Com munity have been suffering these many years. It may be useful, therefore, if at the outset, I try to explain why it has becom necessary, to introduce once more a Bill this nature, notwithstanding, the experien gained from the practical rejection, of th last two measures. The keenness, felt, b Cuchi Memons, to be governed, by th Hanafi Mahomedan Law remains as intens as ever, and, the disappointments, experien ced, at the delays caused by the refusal this Council to accord its sanction, to th two previous Bills, has only made that desi all the more ardent. I may be permitted therefore, I think, to give to this Council a short history of the previous Bills and t present state of law applicable to the Cutch Memons in so far as the rules of succession and inheritance are concerned. My Lord, Cutchi Memons claim that they are the descendants of those who settled in Cutch after migration from the Coast of Oman. It does not matter, whether, this belief, is well founded, or, whether, as is generally believ-ed, they are the descendants of converts to Mahomedanism, brought about, by the influence of Mahomedan Preachers, and missionaries from Oman. Taking a strict vie of the Law, as converts to Mahomedanism these people must be governed, by Mahome dan Law, because to a Mahomedan his religion is his Law and that Law is his religious precept, as laid down in the Koran. Therefore, no matter, what their previous religion may have been, it must be taken that at the moment of conversion, they renounced, all their former religious and personal laws, an substituted for them, that of Mahomedanism What we actually find, however, in the case of these converts, from Hinduism, is, that they retained for a very long time, their Hindu customs. They observed the reli gious ordinances laid down in the Koran and the traditions of the Prophet, they gularly said their prayers, and paid their Zakat; they performed their Pilgrimages Mecca, and kept the fast during the mont of Ramzan, like all good Mussalmans; bu when it came to a question of Law, esp cially to the Law governing their affairs connection with Inheritance and Succession they continued, to be governed by those their Hindu neighbours. These Memon con verts belonged principally to two classes the Cutchi Memons, with whom, we are con-cerned at present, and the Halai Memons The Cutchi Memons come from Cutch, and the Halai Memons from Kathiawar. It not known, how, and when, the members the Halai Memon Community ceased to ob serve Hindu religious customs. It is only the Cutchi Memons who are at present in th unfortunate position of being governed, in certain respects by Hindu Law, though strict orthodox Mahomedans themselves, ar in every respect entitled to be governed Mahomedan Law. In the case of the Cut chi Memons, it is believed, that as they wer surrounded, by their former Hindu co-reli gionists, and were living frequently, unde the protection of Hindu Rajas, with Courts presided over by Hindu Judges, they retain ed much of their old habits, not as a Law but as customary observances. In this it would seem as if Hindu customs becau ster otyped amongst these Mahomedan con verts, customs which we know, conflict in main with the Mahomedan Law.

KHOJA-MEMON CASE.

My Lord, the first Judicial reference, fore the Courts, was, what is known as th Khoja-Memon Case reported in Perry' Oriental Cases, page 110. The Judgment this case, which has now become famous, Memon female, filed a suit, for the recover of her share from her father's estate, in ac cordance with Mahomedan Law. The clai was resisted, on the ground that accordin to the custom prevailing amongst the Cutc Memons, females were excluded from inheri tance. Evidence regarding the alleged cus tom, was given for two days, and finally was held that females amongst Cutchi Me mons, were not entitled to inherit property If the judgment in this case had confine itself to the particular facts proved this suit, and had not been taken as a pre cedent for applying a large body of princ ples governing Hindus, in matters of succes sion and inheritance to the Cutchi Memons much of the mischief, that subsequenti aros-e, might have been averted. I desire emphasise this point, as it was solely becau this judgment was not challenged in higher tribunal, that the anomaly of th Law exists as it does to-day.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, discusse this case at great length in another suit, Ja Mahomed vs. Dattu Jaffer, decided in 191 and reported in '15, Bombay Law Reporter page 1044.

Mr. Jaffer proceeded, the next case importance, after the above celebrated case is the case of Haji Ismail Haji Abdull reported in I. L. R. 6 Bom. page 452. was a case, on the Testamentary side of th High Court, and here, it was held, tha Cutchi Memons are not Hindus within th meaning of Section 2 of the Hindu Wi Act, and, therefore, the request, that Pro bate should take effect, throughout India could not be granted, in the case of a Wil of a Cutchi Memon Testator. It was fur ther held, that Cutchi Memons, are Maho medans, to whom Mahomedan Law is to b applied except when an ancient, *and in variable special custom to the contrary,* established. The Chief Justice Sir Micha Westropp in his Judgment, states:—

"We know no difference betweer Cutc Memons and any other Mahomedans exce that in one point connected with successio it was proved to Sir E. Perry's satis faction that they observed the Hindu usag which is not in accordance with Mahomeda Law. That is not enough to bring the withinthe term Hindu as used in the Hind Wills Act. It is admitted that, amongs such Memons, marriages are celebrated the Kazi, they attend the Musjids that be long to the Sunni founder of Mahomedan and make pilgrimages to Mecca. Unde these circumstances, we must hold them to b Mahomedans to whom Mahomedan Law is be applied except when an ancient and in variably special custom to the contrary established. It is to be extremely regretted that this position in Law was not strictl adhered to.

FIRST BILL.

My Lord, it was owing to this state things, that the first Memon Bill, was intro duced by the Hon. Mr. Amir Ali in 1885 That Bill was introduced on th strength of a Memorial sent Government by the Cutchi Memons of Cal cutta and Bombay. The memorialists urged with great reason, that their brethren, th Halai Memons, who had abandoned Hind customs, as completely as their ancesto had abandoned the Hindu faith, do n labour, under such disadvantages, as they the Cutchi Memons are subject to. Wh should they, who are, as good Ma homedans as the Halai or an other sect of Mahomedans, be tied for eve to pagan Institutions? The Cutchi Memons Memorial, continued, in the following for cible words: "Your Petitioners venture characterise this state of things, which ha been afflicting their community, ever sin Sir Erskine Perry's aforesaid Judgment, *abs lutely intolerable.* They deem it a grea hardship, that, they should be Mussalman and still be deprived of the benefit of Mahc medan Laws. They deem it a sti greater hardship, that Hindu Laws which are absolutely unsuitable to their cir cumstances, but which may at any momen be extended to them, should be applied them, even, in matters of succession and in heritance for which special provisions a Laws have been laid down by the Mahome dan Religion. They deem it an intolerabl grievance that their rights in regard their worldly possessions either in their ow life or after their death should be determin ed haphazard according to the credit a Judge may choose to attach to any witness favour of or against the custom, in a su in which the Community at large has voice whatsoever." The Bill, that the Hon Mr. Amir Ali introduced in response to th appeal was intended, to make it permis to the members of the Cutchi Memon Com munity, to declare themselves, subject to th Mahomedan Law. The Bill provided, tha a declaration to the above effect, could made by any Cutchi Memon who had tained his age of majority, by a written i strument, under the hand of the perso making it, in a prescribed form and th the declaration should be registered, durin the lifetime of the Declarant under the Act Nothing, in that Act, was, to prevent an person, from being or becoming subject, any form of Mahomedan Law, in any othe manner than that, provided by the act. Th difficulty, in connection with this Bill, aros out of a difference of opinion, as to whethe the onus of making the declaration should b put upon the innovators, or upon the Con servative Party, that is, upon those Cutch Memons, who desired to be governed by th Mahomedan Law, or upon those who pre ferred to be regarded as Hindus, like their remote ancestors. Owing to this differenc of opinion, My Lord, the measure was n proceeded with.

MAHOMED SIDDICK CASE.

About this time, there came to be decid the 3rd case of importance, in this connec tion, namely, that of Mahomed Siddick Haji Ahmed and others (I.L.R. 10 Bom Page 1). It was the case of a Will made a Cutchi Memon. The dispositions of Will were successfully challenged on th ground, that the properties, sought to disposed of were ancestral family property and that the Cutchi Memons, like the Hin dus, had no power, to dispose by Will ancestral family property. It was held this case that:

(1) Wills made by members of the Cutch Memon Community, whereby the testato disposed of property which was proved to b ancestral were held to be invalid. (2) Th general presumption, arising from the in timate connection between Law and Religi in the Mahomedan faith, is that the Maho medan Law governs Converts from the Hindu Religion to Mahomedanism. But a well established Custom in the case of such con verts to follow their old Hindu Law of in heritance would override in the matter inheritance that general presumption, and usage establishing a special rule of inher tance as regards a special kind of propert would be given the force of Law, even though it be at variance with both Hindu and Mahomedan Laws. (3) Cutchi Memon are governed by the Hindu Law of inheri tance in the absence of proof of special cus tom. (4) Although the Mahomedan Law, pure and simple, is part of the Mahomed Religion it does not of necessity bind all wh embrace the Mahomedan creed. (5) custom, alleged to exist among Cutchi Me mons, of recognising no difference between ancestral and self acquired property was he not proved.

In the course of his judgment Scott J. ob serves in this Suit:—

"But it is also pretty clear that a large and influential section of the community fact the great majority, wish to follow future the Law of their Religion. A good case is thus made out for the consideration of the Legislature, but no case whatever for the interference of a Court of Law."

It will be observed that the decision in this case imports virtually the whole of the Hindu Law of the joint family into the Law governing the Cutchi Memons, and is a grea enlargement of all former decision. It is interesting to note nevertheless that the evi dence which the learned Judge heard im pressed him with the idea that the comm nity were anxious once more to be placed under their own Law, chiefly because it the first, and, I believe, the only case yet decided, in which the principle or supposed principle of the earlier decisions has been carried the length of invalidating a Will made by Memons on the ground that it pur ported to dispose of ancestral or joint fami property, and by implication grafted on Law applicable to the Memons the most dan gerous and injurious of all features of th Hindu Law of the joint family, namely, th doctrine of Nucleus.

The next reported case is in the matt of Haroon Mahomed (1890) (I. L. R. 14 Bom. 189). Here Sergeant J. the Chief Jus tice says:—

"As Cutchi Memons, the rules of Hind Law and Custom applied to them, and th position of the appellant with regard to th family property must be determined by th same consideration as would apply in th case of a member of a joint and undivide Hindu family."

This statement of Law, however, is incon sistent with what he had said in the prio judgment.

THE SECOND BILL.

In this state of things, my Lord, a second Bill was introduced by Sir John Woodbu in 1896 to render it permissive to the Mem bers of the Memon Community to declar themselves bound by Mahomedan Law. that Bill, it was proposed that by an ir revocable declaration to be made by tha Act, a Cutchi Memon could declare himsel governed by Mahomedan Law as establish in the Hanafi School. On such a declarati being made that Law should apply to him and to his children, if any, being minors the time of such declaration and to all pro perty of which he or they should then be or thereafter become absolutely entitled to each part of British India in the same par ticulars and to the same extent as it ap plies in the same part of British India other Mahomedans and their property When such a declaration was once made by Cutchi Memons and by any of his sons, the Mahomedan Law as established in the Ha nafi School was to be applied to all the lineal descendants of such son. The Bill was re ferred to a Select Committee who in their report stated:—

"It will be seen from their (Bom. Govt, replies that the inquiry addressed to th Memon Community has elicited from what intended to be a large majority of the Com munity and opinion adverse to the proposa of the Bill as introduced. Under these cir cumstances we cannot recommend that th Bill should be proceeded with in its present form. The petitioners suggest that the pro posal of the Bill should be reversed and the Mahomedan Law should apply to th whole Community with the reservation tha Memons who do not desire to follow the Ma homedan Law of succession should make declaratio to that effect."

Thus, the same difficulty which was expe rienced in 1885 was felt again, namely which party should be asked to make th declaration, those who wanted the change those who did not. This difficulty arose fro the fact that there was a minority, and very respectable minority, who did not desi a change in the Law. The Committee, there fore, made the following proposal:—

"That the Mahomedan Law of intestat succession should be declared applicable the whole of the Memon Community, bu that complete liberty of testamentary dispo sitions should be reserved to individuals."

With regard to this proposal the Commit tee in their report stated:—

"This proposal will require careful consi deration and elucidation. In the first plac as to whether it would in itself be accepta able to the Memons as a solution of the diffi culty. In the second place as to the bear ing of existing decisions on the customary Law of the Memons. We are not sure, ho far the course will be prepared to hold, with out definite Legislation on the point, th the property held by the Memons is held by them "on such terms as to be capable being disposed of by Will."

The matter was referred for opinion the Judges of the High Court of Bombay, the Advocate-General, the Remembrancer Legal affairs, and the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. The Government of Bombay also obtained the opinions in writing of the leading members of the Cutchi Memon Community. The result was a reply returned to the Government of India stating that 'The Governor-in-Council finds that the weight opinion is distinctly against the proposal the Select Committee". The main objections were summarised as follows:—

(1) The proposal will certainly not be acceptable to all the Memons, as is shown by some of the replies received from the private gentlemen consulted. With the exception of six, all are in favour of Mahomedan Law being unreservedly applied in its entirety to Cutchi Memons. (2) The proposal appears to include Halai Memons as well as Cutchi Memons; and, if so, it would occasion an uncalled for interference with the Law applicable to and prevailing among the former, who are governed by the ordinary Mahomedan Law, in which the power making Wills calls for no change. (3) Un der the existing Law as interpreted by the Bombay High Court, Cutchi Memons, like Hindus in the Bombay Presidency cannot dispose of *ancestral* property by Wills but have full power of disposition over *self acquired* property, whether moveable or im moveable, and to give them complete right of testamentary disposition over propety however, acquired, would be giving them more than is permissible under the ordinary Hindu or Mahomedan Law and might be contrary to the well being of the Community (4) Difficulties would arise in regard to applying the change of law retrospectively and in regard to the vested rights of sons and other relatives of living Memons in an cestral property.

No motion with respect to the Bill was made for two years and the Bill was remov ed from the list of business on the 24th March 1900 by an order under Rule 43 of the Rules for the conduct of Legislative business.

I now come to another case of importance decided by Beaman J. in 1915. This was the case of Advocate-General v. Jimbabai re ported in (17 Bom. L. Reporter on page 799) Here the dispositions contained in the Will of a wealthy Cutchi Memon of Bombay re garding charity were in dispute. In a very long, elaborate, and complete survey of the Law, as well as after a searching analysis of the evidence recorded in the case which consisted of the oral testimony of leading Cutchi Memons and of numerous Wills pro duced from the Testamentary side of the High Court, the learned Judge came to cer tain very important conclusions. The speak er then read a long extract from the judg ment in the course of which the learned Judge said:—

"They stand now in the unfortunate posi tion of being governed in many most impor tant relations in life neither by the Hindu nor by the Mahomedan Law. Legally their condition is one more or less of chaos and that undoubtedly has been brought about by the loose and often inaccurate reasoning."

Continuing, Mr. Jaffer said:—

My Lord, the whole of this case affords interesting reading in showing how the un fortunate Cutchi Memon Community came to be forced to adopt a good portion of Hindu Law against their will by the combined ef fect of the decisions of the Court and of the opinion of members of the legal profes sion.

From what I have said the Hon. Members will see that one of the proposals of the Se lect Committee on Sir John Woodburn's Bill was for giving nothing more to the Cutchi Memons than what they were entitled to as by right; namely, the power of disposing of the whole of their property by Will. It is also clear that there is no power in the land which can come to the assistance of Cutchi Memons except the Indian Legislature so as to remove this long standing grievance. There is a considerable feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest among the Community on this question. The Community will never feel itself at rest till they get themselves remov ed from the thraldom of being governed by a certain portion of the Hindu Law. The Cutchi Memon Community of Bombay held in a meeting of their Jamat on the 28th September 1919 and passed the following re solutions:—

(1) This meeting resolves that no member of our Community should make a Will or Testament against the Shara Mahomedi Ha nafi Mazhab, and that, if any one dies after making such a Will it should be considered as null and void. If the heirs of the Testa tor try to obtain the benefit of such a Will against Shara Mahammedi, he be considered guilty; or if a member of our Community be governed by the Shara Mahammedi Ha nafi Mazhab; and if any member take or try to take the benefit of Hindu Law in a Court of Justice, he be considered as guilty person of the Community." (2) In order that the members of the Community and their descendants may abide by the above Resolution the meeting further resolv ed that all members willingly and sincerely bind themselves to get a Law passed by the Government to the above effect and to get the Rules of the Hindu Law applicable to the property of Cutchi Memons repealed; and it further resolved to take steps necessary for the purpose, the expenditure of which should be defrayed from the funds of the Community. (3) It further resolved that this Public Meeting of Cutchi Memons of Bombay strongly supports the Mahomedan Law Bill which is to be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer and request His Excellency the Viceroy to re peal immediately the Sections of inheritance and succession of the Hindu Law applicable to the Cutchi Memons and to pass in its stead the Mahomedan Law.

Similar resolutions were passed unani mously at Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Banga lore, Mysore, Nagpore, Khedoi (Cutch) and other places in India. Your Excellency has received within the past fortnight a memo rial to this effect from the Community and think the Hon. Members of this Council may have also received copies of the same.

Realising the keenness of the Cutchi Me mon Community to have the Hindu Law of Succession and Inheritance as at present ap plicable to them replaced by Mahomedan Law and feeling the justness and fairness of their claim I undertook to move the present Bill.

The Mahomedan Law as you know is in terwoven with the moral and social life of Mussalmans. The customary law to which they are subjected by the decisions of the Courts is in direct conflict with their reli gion. Why should the Cutchi Memons who are good Mahomedans be compelled to obey rules of law which are not sanctioned by the Mahomedan Law, There is no reason what ever why the anomaly started in 1847 should any longer be perpetuated. The sentiments of the community are against it and there is no justification for compelling them to continue under the thraldom of a Body of rules taken from the Hindus except this Judgmade Law. The Cutchi Memons as a matter of right are entitled to enjoy the full freedom like other Mussalmans in the observance of their religion and the bene fit they derive from the Mahomedan Law which they are debarred according to the present decision of the High Court.

FREE FROM OBJECTIONS.

My Lord, the Bill which I propose to in troduce is free from the objections raised against the former Bills. All the members of the Cutchi Memon Community are unani mous in desiring that they be governed in future by Mahomedan Law in all respects. It is not even necessary to consider the pro posals made by the Select Committee in view of the decision of Beaman J. in Advocate-General v. Jimbabai already referred to by me. From the evidence taken in that case, it is clear that there is a strong feeling amongst the Cutchi Memons desiring the change now proposed. The Bill which I as leave to introduce is a very simple measure It is a Declaratory Bill declaring that Cutch Memons are governed by the Mahomedan Law of the Hanafi School. There are no complications about the declarations and who should make them and about the extent of Testamentary Powers and of the Law to be applied to on Intestacy.

Mr. Jaffer concluded by thanking his Ex cellency for according him sanction to intro duce the Bill, and to the Legislative Depart ment for the ungrudging help it has given him by placing at his disposal all the pre vious bills on the same question, as well as sub reports and papers we were likely to be useful to and to aid me in my task.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

The following is the result of the sales of Treasury Bills during the week ending 15th instant:—Three months bill: Rupees 8,95,000. Six month: 30,20,000. Nine months: 65,000. Twelve months: 8,80,000. Total paid off:—19,10,000 and total out-standing 54,64,75,000.

PERSIAN GULF TELEGRAPH MEN.

DEMANDS FORMULATED.

A meeting of the entire establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Persian Gulf Section, was held at their Recreation Room on Sunday, the 1st inst. Every Branch of the Service was strongly represented Telegrams were received from all Gulf Stations sympathising with the movement and supporting all resolutions passed.. Resolutions, among others were passed to the following effect:—

(1) That owing to the inflation of prices foodstuffs and other commodities and the consequent distress caused to all classes of workers in this Department, the Director-in-Chief be appealed to, to grant "immediate" relief by increasing the pay of all employees; (2). That owing to the acute housing problem immediate relief by an increase of House Allowance be sanctioned; (3) That a revision of Overtime allowance be sanctioned; (4). That a locality allowance at the rate of 15 per cent. on pay (with minimum of Rs. 30) in case of probationers) at Karachi and 15 per cent. on pay with a minimum of Rs. 40 when on Service in the Gulf be sanctioned owing to Karachi being the base of supplies for the Persian Gulf, Mesopotamia and Baluchistan and for the unusual conditions prevailing in the Gulf; (5) That the charge allowances of Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 fixed several years ago be raised to Rs. 75 owing to greater responsibilities and higher technical qualifications being needed; (6) That an allowance of Rs. 40 be granted to all Supervisors in Karachi and the Gulf Stations; (7). That the present Custom sallowance of 5 per cent. in the Persian Gulf be raised to 10 per cent. subject to a minimum of Rs. 15 per mensem as the present rate is inadequate.

CLERICAL.

(1). From Rs. 1 to Rs. 50 cent. per cent. increase limited to Rs. 35; From Rs. 51 to Rs. 60, 60 per cent. increase limited to Rs. 80, From Rs. 61 to Rs. 80, 60 per cent. increase limited to Rs. 120; From Rs. 81 to Rs. 100, 50 per cent. increase limited to Rs. 100 50 cent. per cent. increase limited to Rs. 140; From 101 to Rs. 150, 40 per cent. increase limited to Rs. 200; From Rs. 151 to Rs. 200 30 cent. per cent. increase limited to Rs. 250; From 201 to Rs. 300 25 cent. per cent. increase limited to Rs. 350; From Rs. 300 and above 20 per cent (2) That a houserent allowance be sanctioned at the following fixed rates—On pay up to Rs. 149 Rs. 25 per mensem; On pay of Rs. 150 and above Rs. 35 per mensem. 3. That overtime allowance be paid to all employees for extra work done on the following scales—25 per cent. increase on present rate paid to Signalroom Clerks for day work; 50 per cent. increase on present rate paid to Signalroom Clerks for night work and double these percentages for Sundays and Holidays. 4. That four allowances of Rs. each and one of Rs. 25 be sanctioned for four Senior Desk Clerks and one Head Desk Clerk, respectively, employed in Signal room for work identical to that performed by Senior allowanced telegraphist in Indian Telegraph Depart. (5) That all temporary clerical establishment to enjoy the privileges of the permanent staff with respect to pay an allowances.

That the pay of the menial establishment be increased by 60 per cent. with minimum of Rs. 18 per mensem. 2. That a fixed house rent allowance of Rs. 6 per mensem be sanctioned for all Menials. 3. That an over time allowance be sanctioned for all menials for extra work at 25 per cent. increase on present rate paid to Signal room peons for day work and 50 per cent. increase on present rate paid to Signal room peons for night work and double these percentages for Sun days and Holidays. 8. That the Director-in-Chief be urged to invite the Committee ap pointed by the Government of India to look into the grievances of the Indian Telegraph Department, to investigate those of this De partment.

That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Press and public bodies, and copy submitted to the Director Persian Gulf Sec tion, and to all the Gulf Stations.

That the permission of the Director, Persian Gulf, be obtained to telegraph the re solutions of this meeting to the Secretary of State for India and the Director-in-Chief London.

"PLAGUE INOCULATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a student of Government Reports might I be allowed to point out (1) that in spite of a very large number of inoculations plague remains a serious disease in India. The ratios of deaths per thousand of the po pulation for the 10 years to 1908 to 1917 are as follows:—

1908, .8; 1909, .64; 1910, 1.83; 1911, 3.07; 1912, 1.010; 1913; .83; 1914, 1.12; 1915, 1.69; 1916, .86; 1917, 1.83.

(2) That the Government officials do not claim that plague inoculation will prevent the development of the disease, nor even modify cases when they develop. They simply put forward untested statistics which indicate that the risks of attack and of death if attack-ed are less for the inoculated than for the un-inoculated. As these statistics when dealing with the inoculated refer to special classes who would in any case be less likely to contract plague, they are not of any value in the direc tion intended by Government, but they are of use in showing that many inoculated people have developed plague and have died of the disease. (3) That the people in many parts of India refuse to submit to inoculation and distrust the Government representatives for trying to impose this measure on them. Much of the unrest of which we hear nowadays doubtless comes, in part, from these unwise attempts to secure the inoculation of the people. (4) That there have been well-authenticated cases where serious injury has been caused by plague inoculation and where deaths have resulted from the practice.

It is an unfortunate fact that the leaders of medical thought in the West are obsessed with the idea of providing vaccines and serums as preventive and curative measures for every disease. Indian students who come under the influence of Western professors naturally imbibe these ideas and on their re turn to India they are ready to accept un questioningly the systems set on foot by Gov ernment officials. Those who hope to see some form of self-Government developed in Indian should be careful to examine closely all mea sures about which there is any controversy at all, for when all is said and done the English officials are always ready to recognise the li mitations of their power in regard to mat ters like plague inoculation, whereas if Indians take charge of such things and have no know ledge of the truth, the state of the people will be worse than before.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT.

Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.

25, Denison House,
January, 27,
Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S. W. 1.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the L.H.M.S. and H.M.B. Exa minations of the International Homoeopathic Medical College held in the year 1919:—

L.H.M.S. Examination:—

Roll Nos. 12, Surendra Nath Dutta, Burd wan; 91, M. S. Obroi, B. Sc., F.C.S. (Lond.), Rawalpindi; 127, Amba Prasad Saxon, Alwar.

H.M.B. Examination:—44. Jitendra Nath Chatterji, Calcutta; 46. P. Swaminath Bomiah, F. C.'s, Madras; 36. Bhagat Ram, Simla; 119. Jos. N. Jacob, Madhupur; 100. K. L. Mehra, B.A., etc., Amritsar; 151. K. C. Cherian. Cochin.

SHEAVES.

(BY AN IDLER.)

The Dacca University Bill that excited lively debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, on Wednesday, is, to my mind, in some ways, a typically bureaucratic production. In these days of academic freedom when all over the world University authorities are allowed liberty to do their business as they best like, we find the new univer sity shackled with chains of officialdom. Even in the matter of appointment of professors the University is not to be free. The canker of communal representation has been introduced, and this is bound to pollute our University life. As the Hon. Mr. Sarma pointed out, "We send our boys not in the hope to get them staunch Mahomedans or staunch Hindus, but we want from these Universities citizens of the world, having world interests imbibed in their hearts, and therefore, in the appointment of professors their ability and knowledge should be considered and not their caste or creed."

Bombay Victoria Drivers.

The ways of our Victoria drivers are pretty familiar. They do not only extort excess fares from you, but at times play you nasty tricks, specially if you are an outsider. And all the while these 'gentlemen' have been plying their trade with impunity for very few citizens have taken the trouble of bringing them to justice. Therefore, it is welcome that Mr. Kabraji should have presented a victoriawalla, who demanded excess fare from him. The case came before the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday last and resulted in the conviction of the accused, who was fined Rs. 20.

The Frontier.

All is not well on the Frontier. The Hindu residents are in a dire plight. Men and women, it is reported, are being carried away by the tribesmen and released only when large amounts have been paid. A correspondent in the "Tribune" thus depicts their hapless condition—"Picture to yourself a Hindu household in a village. The family after taking their evening meals have retired to bed. Suddenly a gang of raiders breaks into the house and begins firing right and left to overawe the villagers. They catch hold of the family members, ransack the house, insult the women and march off with the victims, who are held to large amounts of ransom."

A. P. S. Warp.

The Associated Press of India, that caters to the Press in this country, is a mere News Agency, and as such is bound to provide public news of all sorts, whether palatable or unpalatable to any section of the people or officialdom. But, as repeatedly has been shown in Indian Press, it seldom holds to its rightful path; it succumbs to the temptation of either pleasing officials or serving party purposes. The latest outrage has just been committed. The Khilafat Deputation on their way to England made a short stay at Karachi, where they received roaring receptions. Public meetings were held in their honour, but not a single line about the whole affair was sent out. This is really distressing.

"Supping with the Devil."

In one of its not unusually ferocious articles denouncing Mr. Montagu, the "Morning Post" has done a great service to Lord Chelmsford. It says:—"It seems to us from the facts as we have recorded them here that while Mr. Montagu is pretending to support Lord Chelmsford he is really working against Lord Chelmsford. We draw these facts to Lord Chelmsford's attention and we suggest to Lord Chelmsford that those who sup with the Devil need a long spoon,"—and those who damn the "devil" want but a short pen!

Interpellations.

According to the "Gazette of India," dated 7th Feb., only 14 questions were asked and answered at the opening meeting of the present session of the Imperial Legislative Council. Out of these as many as 11 Questions were put by the Hon. Mr. K. K. Chanda and one each by the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon. Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. What were other members doing, may I ask?

Protectorate or Humiliation.

Egypt is one in its demand for independence, It is independence that alone will satisfy the people, crumbs cannot console them Protectorate is a humiliating form of Government", and they are not going to have it. Interviewed by Reuter, Dr. Hafez Bey Affi, a member of the Egyptian Delegation, said:—

"A Protectorate is and ever has been, a permanent link of subordination, which will involve an indefinite subjection to British rule, control, or guardianship, as Great Britain may choose to term it. A Protectorate is, in our view, an inferior and humiliating form of government which is wholly incompatible with the degree of civilisation we have attained, as also with the recent political evolution of the country. The foundations of our independence were, as is known, laid down by the Treaty of London in 1840, and, furthermore, there are upwards of sixty formal declarations by responsible British statesmen guaranteed to us and to Europe the regime of practical independence which we obtained at the price of our blood as far back as the reign of Mohammed Ali.

"The normal suzerainty of Turkey was but a shadow and a legal fiction and at a time when we were aiming at the consummation of a hundred years' struggle for independence England came and imposed upon us a *de facto* as well as a *de jure* suzerainty in the form of a Protectorate. The national course of evolution has thus been reverse and we feel that instead of going forward we are going backward."

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THE EX-KAISER.

INTIMATE LETTER TO A FRIEND.

According to the "Daily Mail" the "Neue Berliner Zeitung" publishes a letter from the ex-Kaiser to his friend Prince Furstenberg fon Donaueschingen, written on January 2, from Amerongen. It is as follows:—

Dearest Friend,—How did you enjoy Christmas and the New Year? I was happy to hear through Muller when he came with William (the ex-Crown Prince) that in the hearts of my people many Christmas trees were burning. But I am without hope for myself, and have hardly any more wishes. The future is dark, and when I think of the little ones in Potsdam I pass dismal hours. William often complains by letter and verbally of having to economise because everything is so dear, and he must be careful because of Cecilie's (the ex-Crown Princess) loss of the Russian bonds. I have repeatedly helped him, but am of opinion that he should go as soon as possible to Oels (Moravia), where he can live more cheaply.

Victoria (the ex-Kaiserin) and I heard from all the children. . . at Christmas, except Ethel, who was here, not without certain *froissements* (irritation).

What do you think of the monstrous and unlawful publication of my letters to Nicholas (the late Czar)? People have no atom of feeling; but I can be happy if everything is published without changes.

Lowenfeld has been told to protest against these private letters, but as they are appearing in enemy countries he will have less chance of success than in the Bismarck case (the publication of Bismarck's memoirs). I am not surprised that German papers join in these practices after the treatment I have had and still have from people.

NEVER TO GO BACK.

I never want to return to Germany. The sight of the collapse of the people through their own fault, would be painful. Then have a feeling that all have deceived and deserted me.

After all I have read of the famous Investigation Commision, I cannot get rid of the feeling that even men such as Bethmann Hollweg, Ludendorff, and Tirpitz have been led away. Perhaps my distrust is the result of the loneliness in which I live, which is here and there relieved only by visits from William, Eitel, and Kriege (Dr Kriege, the German jurist). The latter . . . means to be faithful even now.

I am delighted with Doorn (where he is going to live; near Amerongen, Utrecht).

Ilseman read out of a paper recently that Sir Frank Lascelles (British Ambassador in Berlin from 1895 to 1908). had died. He also was a faithful one. Another of the Old Guard has disappeared, and one who differs favourably from those who have made British politics in the last 10 years. I esteemed him highly. I felt a friendship for him since he succeeded Malet (Sir Edward Malet, Ambassador in Berlin 1884-1895), and saw him frequently. His daughter, whom I helped to marry, was a dear child. He understood Germany's right to live. But in London they did not, and sent Goschen (Sir William Goschen, Ambassador at the outbreak of war). I believe they were very angry in London that I decorated him with the Black Eagle on his departure, but this was a necessity.

I suffer much with my health now, from an old pain in the right leg and in my arm, but more spiritually because of the uncertain future. What will happen? I expect nothing optimistic, because since Nicholas's tragic death through Emperor-murderers bullets monarchical solidarity has disappeared from the world, and others perhaps hope to secure their thrones by leaving me to my fate. The supplications of Henry (Prince Henry of Prussia, in an "open letter" to King George) and Victoria have not been answered.

Farewell, best friend, and heartiest wishes from your

(Signed) WILHELM, I.R.

There has been no secret about the meagre allowance which the ex-Kaiser allows the ex-Crown Prince.

(Prince Furstenberg was formerly the bosom-friend of the ex-Kaiser, and the latter hid in the prince's castle in 1908 when his autocratic methods raised a political storm in Berlin. The prince fell into disgrace over the failure of a so-called "Princes Trust" which aimed at controlling shops, banks, steamship lines, tramway-car services, tin mines, and gambling resorts.)

S. I. R. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

MR. K. IYENGAR PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 17.

At a meeting of the employees of the South Indian Railway, a Union of the S.I.R., employees was formed and it was resolved that Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar be requested to be president.

Another union has also been brought into existence known as the R.M.S., Union composed of sorters, clerks and menials attached to Railway Mail Service.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY MINTS.

COINAGE FIGURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

During the month of January last, two crores nineteen lakhs and twenty-four whole rupees were coined at the Calcutta and Bombay mints. The total coinage of rupees from April 1919 to January 1920 amounted to 312,700,225.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
„ 6 „ „ Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
„ 9 „ „ Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
„ 12 „ „ Rs. 95 0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

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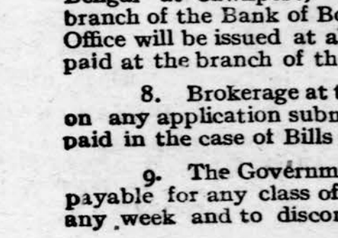

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Yours truly,
A. M. WILTSHIRE.

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AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

SUGGESTION TO CALCUTTA CHAMBER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

It has been suggested to the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that during the visit to Calcutta, next cold weather, of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, an industrial exhibition should be held in the city. No. scheme has been so far drawn up nor have definite proposals been formulated.

A Press communique states:—All communications regarding the Prince of Wales' tour in India should be addressed for the present to the Political Secretary to the Government of India.

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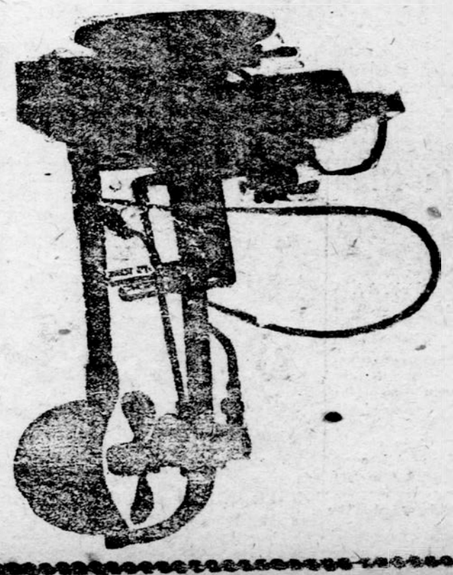

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